

**RECORD**

OF

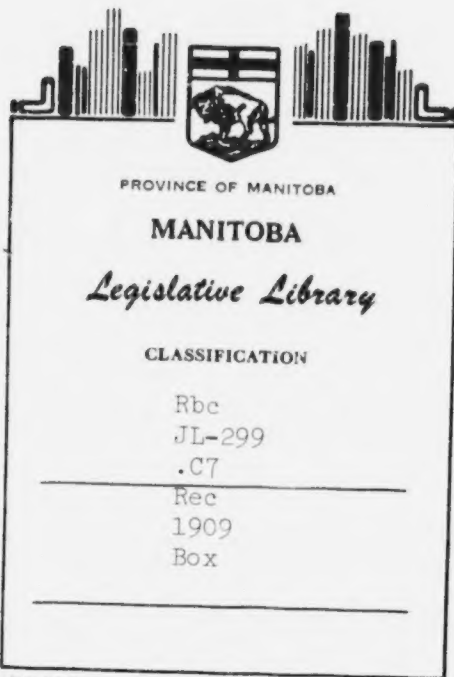
**THE ROBLIN  
ADMINISTRATION**

**1900-1909**

**TEN YEARS OF**

**PROGRESSIVE GOVERNMENT**

abc  
Jh  
299  
107  
Rec  
1909  
Box



MG-8025



RECORD  
OF  
THE ROBLIN  
ADMINISTRATION

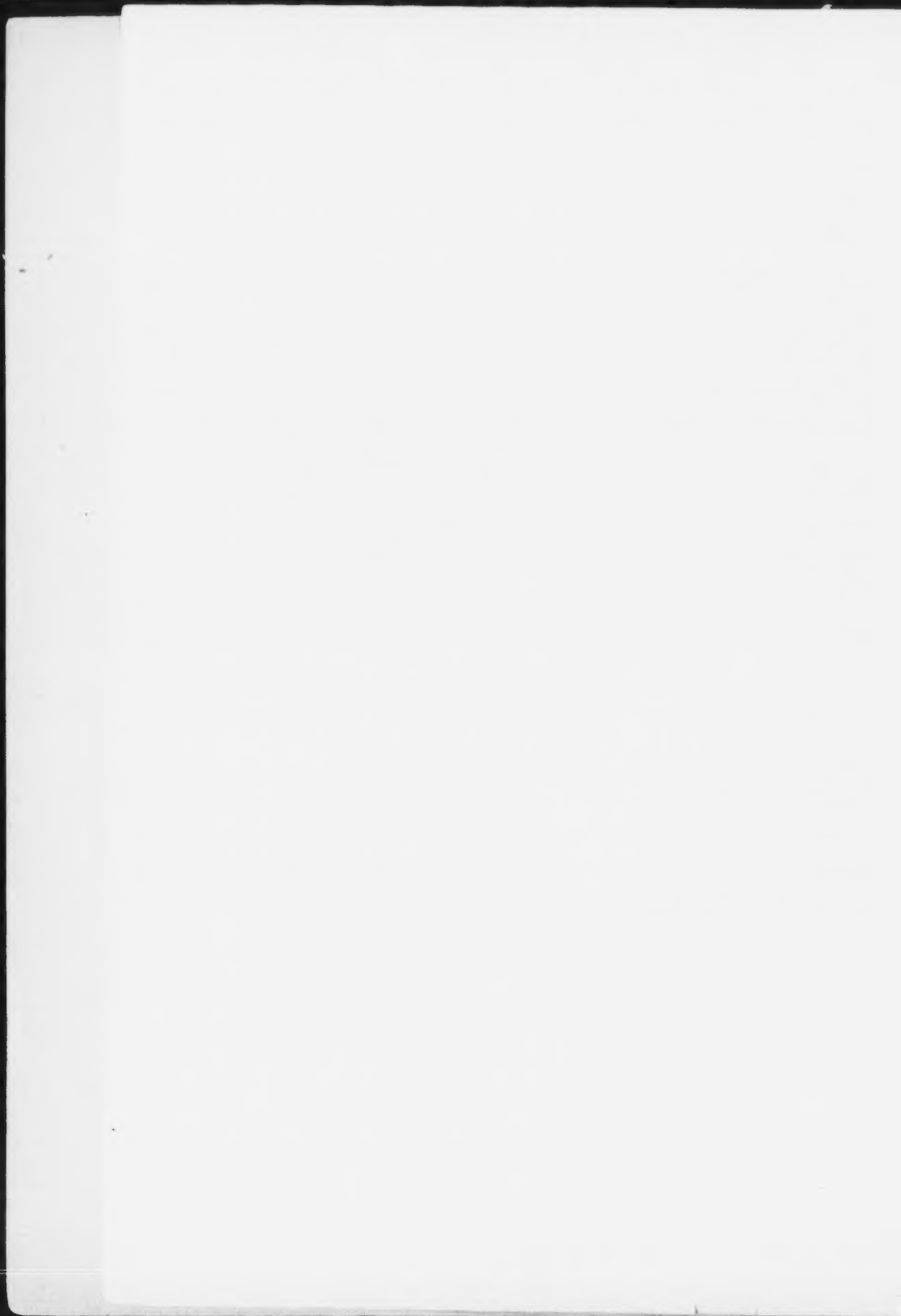
---

1900-1909

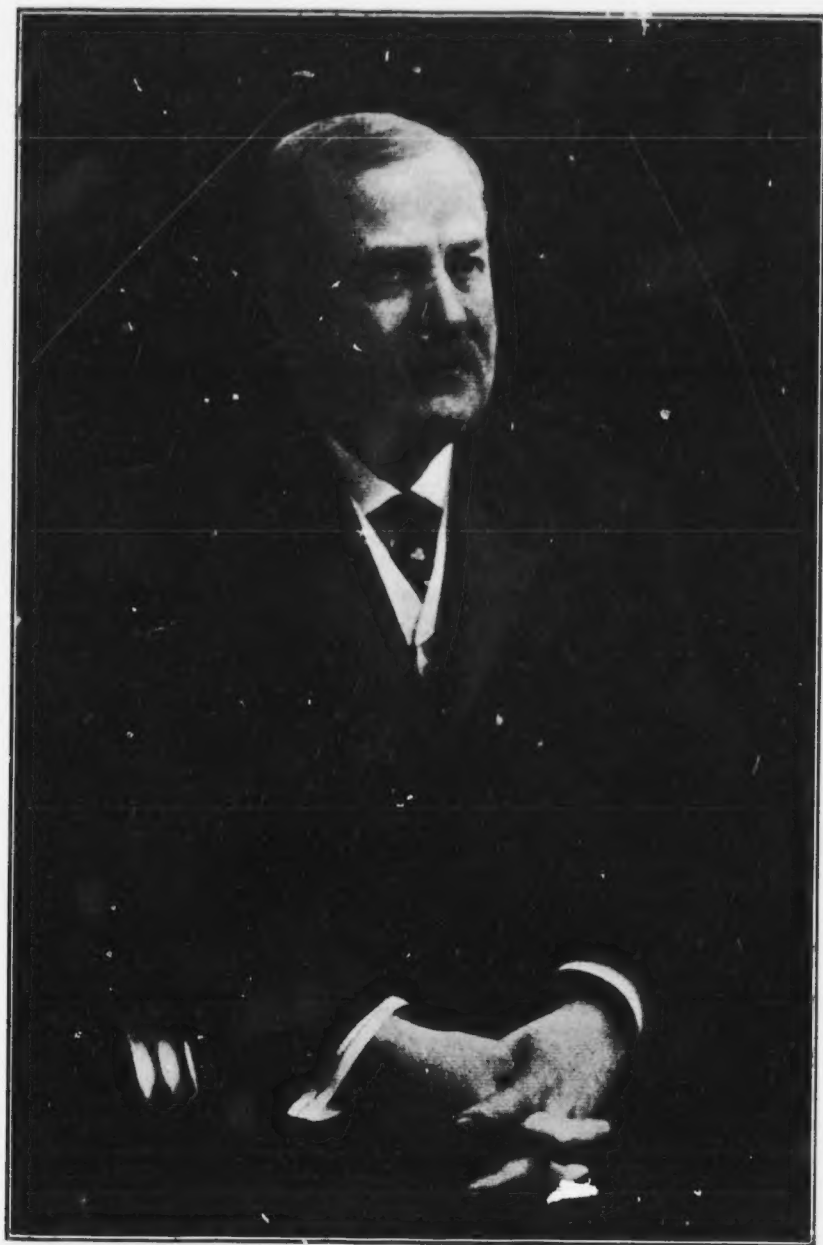
---

TEN YEARS  
OF  
PROGRESSIVE GOVERNMENT









**HON. R. P. ROBLIN, Premier of Manitoba.**

"Mr. Roblin is a big man in every sense of the word."

"The Government is pre-eminently a government that does things which is why it is so strongly entrenched in power."—TOWN TOPICS, Feb. 19, 1910.

## INTRODUCTION.

The record contained herein is not intended as a biassed predication on Provincial questions. The object is simply to truthfully chronicle in as brief a form as possible the accomplishments of the Roblin Government during the past ten years, and to present facts and cogent reasons why that Government is entitled to and worthy of a continuance of the confidence and esteem of the people of Manitoba.

In addition, the vagaries and inconsistencies of the opponents of the Government are pointed out, and the issues clearly defined. It is for the people to determine between progressive Government and the still greater development of the Province, and the return to a vicious form of Government directly under the control and domination of the Ottawa Government, the arch-enemy of the Province of Manitoba.

## Conservative Platform, 1899

---

That the alarming condition of the finances of the Province demands the introduction of such economical methods of administration as will re-establish the equilibrium between receipts and expenditures.

That the present iniquitous franchise law be repealed, and that an equitable Act, based on the principles of manhood suffrage and one man one vote, be enacted.

That the alien law be strictly enforced.

The encouragement of an immigration policy that will secure to the Province her portion of a desirable class of European immigrants, as well as those from the older Provinces of Canada and the United States, but regret the wholesale importation of undesirable immigrants from Southern Europe.

That the affairs of the Province be administered on businesslike principles, without regard to political considerations, especially in so far as our educational system is concerned, which should be absolutely freed from party politics by the establishment of an independent board of education.

That the Province have control of the School lands and the proceeds of the sales of all lands that have been sold or will be sold in the near future, to be used only for the purpose of supplementing the ordinary school grant as given from year to year.

That the proper administration of justice, including the appointment of justices of the peace, commissioners in B. R. and other officers of justice, be from representative men, independent of politics.

That the Province, providing its revenue is sufficient for the purposes, establish and main an agricultural college, also a technical school at which mechanics and others may receive practical training.

The adoption of the principle of government ownership of railways, in so far as the circumstances of the Province will admit, and the adoption of the principle that no bonuses should be granted to any railway company which does not give the Government of the Province the control of the rates over lines bonused, together with the option of purchase.

That the demand be made for the transfer of all Crown lands, within the boundaries of Manitoba, to the Province.

That aid be granted to municipalities, by way of guarantee of interest upon debentures, when required.

Equal rights to all.

That an Act be passed for compensation for injuries *received by* workmen in their usual employment.

That the boundaries of the Province be extended northward to the Hudson Bay.

That the Province assume control and administration of the fisheries of this Province.

That a line of railway be constructed to Hudson Bay.

That a measure be adopted to give effect to the will of the people regarding prohibition of the liquor traffic, which measure should go as far in the direction of prohibition as the powers of the Province will allow.

### A RETROSPECT AND A PARALLEL

In the year 1899 the Greenway Government was swept out of existence by an outraged electorate, and deservedly so, as the finances of the Province were found to be in a deplorable condition. The bank accounts, both of a general and trust nature, had been largely overdrawn, and school grants and other accounts against the Province were out standing to the extent of over \$150,000.00; and grave irregularities existed in several of the departments. To arrive at a true financial position of the Province the incoming Government appointed a Commission to investigate and report respecting the premises. This report disclosed an alarming state of affairs. It was found that the cash deficit of the Government amounted to \$91,522.00, made up as follows:—

Imperial Bank, overdraft .....	\$76,036 77
Provincial Government, trust account. . .	15,485 75
	<hr/> \$91,522 52

The several departments of the Government were stagnant and past due accounts for services rendered and materials furnished the Government had been pigeon-holed and left to Providence to care for. These unpaid accounts amounted to \$156,613.88, as follows:—

Dept. of Public Works .....	\$23,674 76
Dept. of Attorney-General .....	7,530 00
Dept. of Education .....	64,476 69
Dept. of Agriculture and Immigration. . .	14,938 08
Dept. of Executive Council .....	15,955 16
Dept. of Treasury .....	7,002 76
Dept. of Drainage Districts .....	18,537 79
Dept. of Provincial Lands .....	4,058 95
Dept. of Internal Economy .....	439 69
	<hr/> \$156,613 88

The whole internal machinery of the Government had become, as it were, rusty and incapable of performing its proper functions. Responsible Government had become a travesty. It was akin to a rudderless ship upon a tempestuous sea. The policy apparently was one of drift and unconcern of public interest. Development was at

a standstill. Settlement was seriously retarded owing to the lack of railway facilities to open up new sections of the Province, and on this account also actual settlers were tremendously handicapped in marketing their grain and procuring the commodities of life. It also transpired that while the policy of lethargic indifference was the chief asset of the Greenway administration in so far as public interests were concerned, it was very much alive to matters involving personal interest or self aggrandisement. Every device, no matter how dishonorable, for the purpose of retaining office was resorted to. Deception and lack of candour was practiced to the utmost degree. The public money of the Province had been expended at a spendthrift rate. Upwards of a million dollars of the public money had found its way into the pockets of railway promoters with no corresponding equivalent in return as to control of freight rates, actually no benefits whatever, but on the contrary, simply a huge expenditure of public money to perpetuate a monopoly. These and many more gross violations of duty and public trusteeship the Greenway Government were guilty of. The whole foundation and superstructure of Government had become rotten and insecure.

The result was that at the General Election in 1899 an outraged people hurled this moribund Government from office and placed a Government in control of public affairs which promised reforms and upright dealing. This was not accomplished, however, without a superhuman effort on the part of the people, the reason that the Greenway Government had so entrenched itself in office by means of a corrupt voters' list that it seemed almost impossible to accomplish the result.

However, the Conservative party of the Province, after the expenditure of thousands of dollars, succeeded in a measure in purging the lists of stuffed names of voters, and procured a fairly complete voters' list.

The first step taken by the Government succeeding the Greenway Government was to make the necessary financial arrangements to pay the past due school grants and other accounts left unpaid by the Greenway Government, and provision was made for other accruing payments and the repair and improvements to many of the public buildings, some of which were tottering to their fall. Accordingly the new Government, in order to wipe off and provide for the above, and to give the Province a new financial start, negotiated a loan for the sum of \$500,000.00 on the credit of the Province. The proceeds of this loan were used and devoted to the following purposes:

Deficit of the Greenway Government .....	\$248,136 40
Public buildings, 1900-1902 .....	81,363 19
Foundation, Parliament buildings .....	14,772 86
Railway aid bonuses (Greenway) .....	131,453 32
Survey fees, M. & N. W. Ry. lands .....	21,780 78
Town of Nelson, aid .....	3,000 00
	\$500,506 55

A new era had, therefore, fallen upon the Province. Business commenced to be conducted according to proper methods, and year after year the present Government has been able to show increased surpluses instead of annual deficits, which were as regular under the Greenway administration as the rising and setting of the sun.

The Roblin Government has pursued and continued the policy introduced in 1899 until the present time, and this statement of fact is substantiated by the public record. It may well be proud of its substantiated by the public records. It may well be proud of its achievements!

---

### **THE ROBLIN GOVERNMENT STANDS ON ITS RECORD OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS, AS WELL AS BY COMPARISONS**

---

#### **The Legislation It Has Put Into Effect During the Past Ten Years**

A fair and impartial Election Act.  
 A Government-controlled railway system.  
 Absolute control of freight rates.  
 Reduction in grain and merchandise rates.  
 Taxation of railways and corporations.  
 An agricultural college.  
 A Government-owned elevator system.  
 A Government-owned telephone system.  
 A public abattoir.  
 Workmen's Compensation Act.  
 Good roads.  
 A restrictive Liquor Act, with local option provisions.  
 Technical education.  
 And other legislation, all tending for the good and welfare of the people.

The record is one to be justly proud of. No Government has ever enacted more comprehensive legislation—all in the interests of the people—than the present one so ably headed by Mr. Roblin.

#### **Opposition Initiated Absolutely Nothing**

Search the records of the Provincial Legislature and there will not be found one single act of initiative of the opponents of the present

Government. An additional fund is then created. Carrying and ranch making is their stock-in-trade.

## DIRECT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF THE PROVINCE

### A Surplus of Assets Over Liabilities of the Province of Over Million Dollars

#### DIRECT ASSETS.

Dominion Government		
Capital account Dec. 31, 1908	\$ 3,707,196 31	
Unpaid subsidy and interest	337,941 58	
		\$ 4,045,140 89
School Land Fund		
With Dominion Government, March		
31, 1908	\$ 2,185,211 69	
Deferred payments on lands sold		
March 31, 1908	2,753,600 47	
1,789,674 acres unsold at \$8	14,317,392 00	\$19,256,204 16
		\$19,256,204 16
Provincial Lands		
1,425,712 acres at \$3	\$ 4,277,136 00	
Deferred payments on lands sold	1,700,000 00	
Lands yet to be turned over by the		
Dominion Government, estimated		
1,000,000 acres at \$3	12,000,000 00	
		\$17,977,136 00
Loans, advances, etc.		\$ 205,318 00
Public buildings, furnishings, etc.		2,366,782 00
Telephone system		5,750,000 00
Cash on hand		1,382,969 40
		\$50,983,550 47

#### DIRECT LIABILITIES.

Series A--M and N. W. debentures	\$ 787,426 67	
Series C -- Hudson's Bay de-		
bentures	255,986 66	
Series E--Provincial loan	1,498,933 33	
Series F--Provincial loan	997,666 66	
Series G--Provincial loan	500,000 00	
Series H--Telephone loan	1,000,000 00	
Series I--Telephone loan	3,399,853 33	
Series J--Telephone loan	499,806 67	
Treasury Bills, Telephone loan	250,000 00	
		\$ 9,189,673 32
Surplus of Assets over Liabilities		\$41,793,877 13





Drainage District No. 3	Nov. 1, 1900	Nov. 1, 1900	Nov. 1, 1900	1020000.00	1	Princl. N. Inst.
Drainage District No. 3	Sept. 1, 1900	Sept. 1, 1900	Sept. 1, 1900	1000000.00	1	
Drainage District No. 3	Jan. 1, 1907	Jan. 1, 1907	Jan. 1, 1907	1200000.00	1	
Drainage District No. 4	Nov. 1, 1902	Nov. 1, 1902	Nov. 1, 1902	720000.00	1	
Drainage District No. 4	Jan. 1, 1907	Jan. 1, 1907	Jan. 1, 1907	1000000.00	1	
Drainage District No. 5	.....					
Drainage District No. 6	.....					
Drainage District No. 7	.....					
Drainage District No. 8	.....					
Drainage District No. 9	.....					
Drainage District No. 10	.....					
Drainage District No. 11	.....					
Drainage District No. 12	.....					
Drainage District No. 12	.....					
Drainage District No. 13	.....					
Drainage District No. 14	.....					
Drainage District No. 15	.....					
Drainage District No. 16	.....					
Drainage District No. 17	.....					
Can. Northern Ry. Co. and branch lines, Aid to Railway	.....					
C.N.R. Co. Winnipeg Terminals	.....					
Can. Northern Ry. Co. Ont. Div.	.....					
Land Drainage	July 1, 1906	July 1, 1906	July 1, 1906	1020000.00	1	Princl. N. Inst.
	Nov. 1, 1902	Nov. 1, 1902	Nov. 1, 1902	2500000.00	1	
	May 1, 1904	May 1, 1904	May 1, 1904	4000000.00	1	
	May 1, 1904	May 1, 1904	May 1, 1904	8000000.00	1	
	May 1, 1904	May 1, 1904	May 1, 1904	2000000.00	1	
	May 1, 1904	May 1, 1904	May 1, 1904	1400000.00	1	
	May 1, 1904	May 1, 1904	May 1, 1904	6000000.00	1	
	May 1, 1904	May 1, 1904	May 1, 1904	3400000.00	1	
	May 1, 1904	May 1, 1904	May 1, 1904	1200000.00	1	
	Jan. 1, 1907	Jan. 1, 1907	Jan. 1, 1907	8000000.00	1	
	May 1, 1907	May 1, 1907	May 1, 1907	3000000.00	1	
	Sept. 1, 1907	Sept. 1, 1907	Sept. 1, 1907	1000000.00	1	
	July 1, 1906	July 1, 1906	July 1, 1906	2200000.00	1	
	Jan. 1, 1907	Jan. 1, 1907	Jan. 1, 1907	1100000.00	1	
	July 1, 1908	July 1, 1908	July 1, 1908	4000000.00	1	
	Feb. 1, 1909	Feb. 1, 1909	Feb. 1, 1909	11874280.00	1	Winnipeg
	July 1, 1909	July 1, 1909	July 1, 1909	5000000.00	1	London
	Sept. 30, 1909	Sept. 30, 1909	Sept. 30, 1909	577780.67	1	London

Note: The above constitute no direct liability of the Province, but merely an indirect one for which ample security is held.

## REVENUE OF THE PROVINCE FOR 1909

To Balance at December 31, 1908 . . .	\$1,932,011 14
<i>Transferred Revenue Fund (\$3,376,892.50)</i>	
Dominion of Canada (\$1,004,303.58)	
Subsidy . . . . .	\$ 848,247 06
School Lands Fund . . . . .	166,056 52
Department of Attorney General (\$374,359.57)	
Fines . . . . .	20,676 55
County Court Fees . . . . .	22,623 95
Law fees . . . . .	19,047 26
Land Titles, fees . . . . .	205,887 18
Liquor licenses . . . . .	106,124 65
Department of Agriculture (\$29,556.23)	
Fees . . . . .	15,801 15
Marriage licenses . . . . .	5,110 50
Agricultural College fees . . . . .	8,644 58
Department of Education	
Normal and Model School fees . . . . .	23,841 05
Legislation	
Private Bills . . . . .	2,900 00
Department of Provincial Secretary (\$41,273.51)	
Fees . . . . .	28,467 00
<i>Manitoba Gazette</i> . . . . .	11,999 32
Statutes . . . . .	807 19
Provincial Lands Department	
Provincial Lands . . . . .	515,298 80
Department of Public Works (\$196,742.12)	
Support of Insane . . . . .	162,986 46
Support of Deaf and Dumb . . . . .	12,148 65
Support of Incurables . . . . .	9,312 86
Public Institutions . . . . .	12,294 15
Treasury Department (\$409,962.41)	
Interest . . . . .	\$ 84,314 15
Succession duties . . . . .	52,004 22
Insurance Act fees . . . . .	26,505 51
Fire prevention . . . . .	6,599 55
Corporation tax . . . . .	83,791 14

32,041 19

Railway tax . . . . .	139,112 20	
Refunds . . . . .	2,916 00	
Land Titles Assurance Fund—		
Revenue Account . . . . .	12,000 00	
Sundry revenue . . . . .	2,219 64	
Municipal Commissioner—		
Automobile licenses . . . . .	3,000 00	
Department of Telephones and Telegraphs—		
Rentals, etc. . . . .	775,655 23	
		\$3,376,892 50

**EXPENDITURE, 1909**

Legislation—		
Members . . . . .	\$ 41,835 26	
Salaries . . . . .	6,623 85	
Expenses . . . . .	2,314 98	
Printing and binding . . . . .	18,467 19	
Audit Office . . . . .	4,787 92	
Library and Museum . . . . .	7,239 62	
		\$ 81,268 76
Executive Council—		
Salaries . . . . .	\$ 3,800 00	
Office expenses . . . . .	171 30	
Miscellaneous . . . . .	15,936 77	
		19,908 07
Treasury Department—		
Salaries . . . . .	\$ 17,180 00	
Office expenses . . . . .	2,778 19	
Grants . . . . .	12,650 00	
Miscellaneous . . . . .	64,299 84	
Specially authorized . . . . .	388,849 22	
		\$ 486,057 25
Provincial Secretary's Department—		
Salaries . . . . .	\$ 10,060 00	
Office expenses . . . . .	1,575 37	
		11,635 37
Department of Education—		
Salaries . . . . .	\$ 10,834 74	
Office expenses . . . . .	2,498 22	
Miscellaneous . . . . .	46,555 38	
Training schools . . . . .	57,003 36	
Grants . . . . .	312,882 72	
Miscellaneous grants . . . . .	634 83	
		430,409 25

## Department of Agriculture and Immigration

Salaries . . . . .	\$ 10,660 00
Office expenses . . . . .	1,180 00
Agriculture and Statistics . . . . .	54,163 84
Agricultural College . . . . .	51,975 46
Immigration . . . . .	25,974 97
Grants . . . . .	111,518 75
Miscellaneous . . . . .	12,858 96

257,332 50

## Department of Attorney General

Salaries . . . . .	\$ 10,740 00
Expenses . . . . .	2,750 59
L. T. O., Winnipeg . . . . .	56,992 06
L. T. O., Portage la Prairie . . . . .	8,471 18
L. T. O., Brandon . . . . .	11,375 00
L. T. O., Morden . . . . .	8,247 51
L. T. O., Boissevain . . . . .	6,200 59
L. T. O., Neepawa . . . . .	11,861 49
L. T. O., Carman . . . . .	6,869 31
L. T. O., General . . . . .	4,791 80
Law Courts . . . . .	41,289 40
Police Courts . . . . .	10,946 52
Police . . . . .	25,603 16
License . . . . .	29,958 95
Gaols . . . . .	26,543 40
Administration of Justice . . . . .	104,286 55
Miscellaneous . . . . .	2,966 81
Prisoners' aid . . . . .	500 00
Neglected children and salaries . . . . .	8,774 49
Fire Commissioner and expenses . . . . .	6,733 39

385,902 20

## Department of Provincial Lands

Salaries . . . . .	\$ 6,305 00
Miscellaneous . . . . .	11,052 38

17,357 38

## Railway Commissioner's Department—

Deputy Commissioner . . . . .	\$ 800 00
Office expenses . . . . .	17 80

817 80

Department of Telephones and Telegraphs  
Operations, etc.

48,000 00

Department of Public Works

Salaries .....	8	22,445 00
Architect's office .....		3,448 07
Expenses .....		2,058 44
General employees, etc. ....		13,165 55
Maintenance of Legislative and De- partmental buildings .....		3,806 92
Maintenance Government House ..		3,563 48
Maintenance Court House .....		6,291 91
Maintenance Gaol .....		983 72
Maintenance Court House, Gaol, etc., fuel account .....		5,649 44

Maintenance Agricultural College

fuel account .....		10,688 72
Maintenance Court House and Gaol, Brandon .....		3,023 75
Maintenance Court House, Gaol and Reformatory, Portage la Prairie .....		9,469 86
Maintenance Court House and Gaol, Morden .....		1,067 85
Maintenance Court House and Gaol, Minnedosa .....		870 60
Maintenance Land Titles Offices ..		4,422 86

Asylum for the Insane Selkirk

Salaries .....		23,163 88
Maintenance .....		47,942 68

Asylum for the Insane, Brandon

Salaries .....		35,101 29
Maintenance .....		107,799 77

Deaf and Dumb Institute

Salaries .....		12,960 00
Maintenance .....		13,944 05
Home for Incurables, salaries .....		13,317 59
Home for Incurables, maintenance,		26,281 71
Miscellaneous .....		9,367 56
Training School, Portage la Prairie, maintenance .....		421 25
Taxes .....		2,949 21
Insurance .....		28,140 76

Advertising .....	1,000 78
Blind children .....	914 32
Agents, municipalities and public works .....	149,785 93

661,826 00

## Department of Municipal Commissioner

Deputy Commissioner .....	2,000 00
Stenographer .....	660 00
Office expenses .....	500 20

1,200 20

82,752,773 8

## Making the account stand as follows:

Revenue .....	\$3,376,892 50
Expenditure .....	2,752,773 83
Surplus .....	\$ 624,118 67

## ESTIMATED REVENUE OF PROVINCE FOR 1910

## Dominion of Canada

Subsidy .....	\$ 338,247 06
School Lands .....	180,000 00

81,018,247 06

## Attorney-General's Department

Fines .....	\$ 20,000 00
County Court Fees .....	23,000 00
Law Fees .....	20,000 00
Land Titles, General Fees .....	23,000 00
Liquor Licenses .....	104,000 00

\$ 379,000 00

## Department of Agriculture and Immigration

Fees .....	\$ 16,000 00
Marriage Licenses .....	5,000 00
Agricultural College .....	6,500 00

\$ 27,500 00

## Department of Education

Normal and Model School Fees .....	22,000 00
------------------------------------	-----------

22,000 00

## Legislation

Private Bills .....	\$ 2,500 00
---------------------	-------------

## Presidential Secretary's Department

Furniture .....	\$ 27,500 00
Monthly Compensation .....	12,000 00
Salary of Statisticians .....	750 00
	\$ 40,250 00

## Department of Pensions and Land

Pensioners' Allowances .....	\$ 4,000,000 00
------------------------------	-----------------

## Department of Public Welfare

Support of Insane .....	\$ 160,000 00
Support of Incurables .....	10,000 00
Support of Deaf and Dumb .....	13,000 00
Public Institutions Revenue Account .....	7,500 00
	\$ 190,500 00

## Treasury Department

Interest .....	\$ 85,000 00
Succession Duty .....	60,000 00
Insurance Act fees .....	25,000 00
Fire Prevention .....	6,600 00
Corporation Tax .....	84,000 00
Railway Tax .....	150,000 00
Refunds .....	2,000 00
Sundry Revenue .....	2,500 00
Land Titles Assurance Fund (Revenue) .....	10,000 00
	\$ 425,100 00

## Department of Municipal Commissioner

Automobile Licenses .....	3,000 00
---------------------------	----------

## Department of Telephones and Telegraphs

Telephone Rentals, etc. ....	\$ 50,000 00
------------------------------	--------------

Total .....	\$ 3,496,697 00
-------------	-----------------

## Over a Million and a Quarter Dollars Expended on Public Buildings in Ten Years Out of Accumulated Surplusses— A Stupendous Showing

Year	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030																																																		
Population	1,000,000	1,050,000	1,100,000	1,150,000	1,200,000	1,250,000	1,300,000	1,350,000	1,400,000	1,450,000	1,500,000	1,550,000	1,600,000	1,650,000	1,700,000	1,750,000	1,800,000	1,850,000	1,900,000	1,950,000	2,000,000	2,050,000	2,100,000	2,150,000	2,200,000	2,250,000	2,300,000	2,350,000	2,400,000	2,450,000	2,500,000	2,550,000	2,600,000	2,650,000	2,700,000	2,750,000	2,800,000	2,850,000	2,900,000	2,950,000	3,000,000	3,050,000	3,100,000	3,150,000	3,200,000	3,250,000	3,300,000	3,350,000	3,400,000	3,450,000	3,500,000	3,550,000	3,600,000	3,650,000	3,700,000	3,750,000	3,800,000	3,850,000	3,900,000	3,950,000	4,000,000	4,050,000	4,100,000	4,150,000	4,200,000	4,250,000	4,300,000	4,350,000	4,400,000	4,450,000	4,500,000	4,550,000	4,600,000	4,650,000	4,700,000	4,750,000	4,800,000	4,850,000	4,900,000	4,950,000	5,000,000	5,050,000	5,100,000	5,150,000	5,200,000	5,250,000	5,300,000	5,350,000	5,400,000	5,450,000	5,500,000	5,550,000	5,600,000	5,650,000	5,700,000	5,750,000	5,800,000	5,850,000	5,900,000	5,950,000	6,000,000	6,050,000	6,100,000	6,150,000	6,200,000	6,250,000	6,300,000	6,350,000	6,400,000	6,450,000	6,500,000	6,550,000	6,600,000	6,650,000	6,700,000	6,750,000	6,800,000	6,850,000	6,900,000	6,950,000	7,000,000	7,050,000	7,100,000	7,150,000	7,200,000	7,250,000	7,300,000	7,350,000	7,400,000	7,450,000	7,500,000	7,550,000	7,600,000	7,650,000	7,700,000	7,750,000	7,800,000	7,850,000	7,900,000	7,950,000	8,000,000	8,050,000	8,100,000	8,150,000	8,200,000	8,250,000	8,300,000	8,350,000	8,400,000	8,450,000	8,500,000	8,550,000	8,600,000	8,650,000	8,700,000	8,750,000	8,800,000	8,850,000	8,900,000	8,950,000	9,000,000	9,050,000	9,100,000	9,150,000	9,200,000	9,250,000	9,300,000	9,350,000	9,400,000	9,450,000	9,500,000	9,550,000	9,600,000	9,650,000	9,700,000	9,750,000	9,800,000	9,850,000	9,900,000	9,950,000	10,000,000



## THE SPLENDID FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA. SALE OF PROVINCIAL STOCK AT FIGURE UNEQUALLED BY ANY OTHER PROVINCE IN THE DOMINION

The financial standing of the Province of Manitoba has been steadily improving since the Roblin Government assumed office, and today it is superior to that of any other province in the Dominion. At the session of 1909 the Government decided to sell bonds as Manitoba stock, instead of offering the bonds of every class separately, and on this plan a "stock" place in April last when One Million Pounds of Manitoba stock was placed on the market in London. Everywhere the success of the undertaking was more than was anticipated, the stock being rapidly subscribed for at the rate of 100 per cent not only for the province, but also exceeding the prices obtained by the other provinces, and securing the favor with which Manitoba's financial position is viewed in the Dominion of England, and the assurance given by the Government that the new plan would appeal to the British investor and place the province's credit on a still more sound and substantial basis.

Manitoba's splendid position with regard to her finances can be better illustrated than by quoting from the budget speech delivered in the Legislature on February 22 last by Hon. Hugh Armstrong, Premier. The Premier, Mr. Armstrong, said in part:

During the year Mr. Speaker the Government sold by tender 10,000,000 of securities to the amount of \$2,941,644.44 in three separate lots, the first lot amounting to \$761,644.44, of which \$261,826.67 was for drainage district purposes, and \$499,800.67 for the extension of the telephone system. The second lot of bonds amounting to \$1,000,000 was sold for drainage purposes, mostly for reclamation bonds in two new drainage districts lying to the west of Lake Manitoba and comprising 524,522 acres, and the third lot in the form of treasury bills amounting to \$2,000,000 was for telephone construction. It has been the policy with regard to the selling of provincial securities to offer for sale when money has been required for other than drainage or monumental requirements, such as for drainage, or for telephone district purposes, drainage bonds or for other district bonds, and not to the Government. It was felt that these bonds though having the guarantee of the Government did not sell so well as the Government bonds, and these our Government securities were not treated as guaranteed bonds as in the old way, and the experience of the Government were fully realized by the results obtained from the sale of securities offered the first lot having been purchased by the Ontario Securities Company at 99.51, and the second and third lots by the Canadian Bank of Commerce at par, and also some private banks and perfectly good and the treasury bills, cash paid

to the Government in Winnipeg without exchange or broker commission.

"I need not say that the Government is pleased at the price realized, because it is, with one exception, the best price ever realized by any Government in Manitoba for its securities and a better price than has ever been realized by any western province, and so far as I know, or can find out, by any province in the Dominion up to the present time, the Province of Ontario having during the past year made a stock flotation and the prices realized for their four per cent stock netted them 99½ cents on the dollar.

"Such sales as those made during the past year justify us in believing that the financial world has confidence not only in the credit and resources of Manitoba, but further that our credit is being well maintained by the method of handling the affairs of the province adopted by the government of the day.

#### **Increased Telephone Expenditure**

"A year ago the Government Telephone Commission estimated that they would expend on construction the sum of \$750,000 and only sold \$500,000 worth of bonds for this purpose, as we had on hand at the beginning of the year the sum of \$264,763.49 in trust for the commission at the credit of the commission. We subsequently, and in contemplation of a larger issue of securities for telephone purposes sold treasury bills, bearing four per cent., as authorized under our Provincial Loans Act passed by the Legislature at the last session of the House, amounting to \$250,000, and for these treasury bills we also realized par. Such, however, was the demand for the extension of the system that the Government found itself confronted about the middle of August last with the alternative of permitting the commission to exceed its estimate of expenditure or stop further construction.

"It was not deemed wise to stop construction, and consequently the commission was authorized for the commission an overdraft with the Union Bank of Canada up to \$500,000, and they availed themselves up to \$367,170, making a total expended by the Telephone Commission on construction of nearly \$1,500,000, and later on I shall deal with the amount that is deemed necessary to expend during the coming year.

#### **Revenues of Province Buoyant**

"I am glad to be able to announce that the revenues of the Government have been exceedingly buoyant during the past year, the revenues having in fact exceeded the estimated revenue by \$209,440. This is owing to increases of revenue from nearly all sources from which the government derives a revenue, the only two items that were over-estimated being that of fines, which fell short by \$4,323.47, and there is a reason for this—and the revenue from succession duties, and this latter is in no way under our control, and the revenue

other sources has been much greater than anticipated. Notable among the increases are the revenue from the land titles offices, and from the department of the Provincial Secretary, the revenue from land titles offices being \$28,646.70 greater than in 1908, and \$25,887.10 more than estimated, but most notable of all was the increase of revenue from the department of the Provincial Secretary, which amounted during the last year to \$28,467, or \$11,426.50 more than in 1908, and more than the total or gross revenue received from that department from the time of its being established in 1870 up to the end of 1899, a period of thirty years.

#### Conservative Expenditure

Besides this, Mr. Speaker, the Government expenditure for the year 1909 on consolidated revenue and capital account together was less than the estimated expenditure by the sum of \$172,676.19, and the net result is that the Government is able to show for the year 1909 of ordinary revenue over ordinary expenditure the largest surplus shown in any year of the history of the province, this surplus amounting to \$624,118.67, and just here, Mr. Speaker, I wish to refer briefly to a statement, a most extraordinary statement, or rather a series of statements, made by a gentleman on the opposite side of the House last year, in an attempted criticism of the budget speech of that year. This gentleman said: 'Funds have been used for other purposes than originally intended, general expenses have been met out of private accounts, there are immediate debts to face and not enough money to meet them with, and little prospect of meeting them out of next year's receipts.' Mr. Speaker, I think this same gentleman afterwards complained that we on this side of the House did not listen to his arguments. Sir, I ask you if it is any wonder if such statements as these are to be called arguments? I say that never in listening to or reading a speech made by the most irresponsible politician have I heard or seen more in the way of either ignorance or intentional misrepresentation crowded into so small a space. I will pass over the first two mis-statements, and this is the mildest one applicable to them, merely saying that if they are true the Government or the individual member of the Government guilty may readily be called to account, and refer for a brief moment to the last statement, 'there are immediate debts to face and not enough money to meet them and little prospect of meeting them out of next year's receipts.'

Mr. Speaker, when I said that we could pay off these two sets of bonds which mature July 1 of this year, I meant it, and I now say that we will pay them off without borrowing one dollar for the purpose.

#### How the Surplus of 1910 Is Arrived At

For the year 1909 we received on consolidated revenue account the sum of \$3,376,898.50, and expended on same account \$2,752,723.83, showing a surplus of \$624,168.67.

"Or it may be shown in this way:

"On December 31, 1909, we had an excess of revenue over expenditure for the year:

General revenues .....	\$3,376,892
Receipts on ledger accounts .....	141,950
Total .....	\$3,518,822
General or consolidated revenue expenditure.....	\$2,752,773
Ledger accounts expenditure .....	151,311
Capital expenditure .....	171,983
Total .....	\$3,076,072
Making an excess of .....	442,750
Excess of expenditure on ledger accounts as shown above .....	9,381
Expenditure on capital accounts .....	171,983
On a total .....	\$624,168

### BONDS OF PROVINCE MATURING THIS YEAR WILL PROMPTLY MET AND PAID OUT OF ACCUMULATED SURPLUSES.

The following comprehensive statement is appropriately reduced to show that the Province is in a position to pay and will certain debentures of the Province maturing this year. In the course of his budget speech in the Legislature during last session, Hon. H. Armstrong, the Provincial Treasurer, referred to this matter as follows:

"I made the statement last year, Mr. Speaker, that there was money in our trust funds to pay off the Southwestern Railway bonds amounting to \$899,846.66. Did the honorable gentleman doubt the truth of this statement? I said there was a balance at the end of year 1908 of \$940,218.97, of cash, in the consolidated revenue fund of the province, and that we could pay off the Manitoba and Northwestern debentures out of this fund, when they matured, July 1, this year. Did the honorable gentleman think this statement in accordance with the facts? If he believed these statements, then he would have been to tell me and to tell the house what other debts there were that the Government was liable for and would be unable to meet because so far, sir, the accounts have not been presented. I have not been able to discover the indebtedness to which he referred. Sir, I say that such statements should not be made with deliberation and apparent gravity by any member of this or any other legislative body. They are unworthy and out of place, and the man who utters

them is doing no harm to the statements he is endeavoring to criticize and is besides doing an injustice to himself.

"Mr. Speaker, when I said that we could pay off these two sets of bonds, which mature July 1 of this year, I meant it, and I now say that we will pay them off without borrowing one dollar for the purpose.

"There had been paid out " the consolidated revenues of this Province and still remain unpaid at May 9, 1899, when the Government took over 542,560 acres of the lands of the Manitoba and North-western Railway Company, in settlement of their debentures and interest liability the sum of \$479,488.06, and the Government have since paid the interest on these debentures each half year which, with compound interest added amounts at the present time to \$1,460,118.19, and the bonds themselves with the next six months' interest, which are payable with charges at July 1, will amount to \$849,181.81, making a total then at the debit of this account of \$2,309,300 in round figures, and I cannot give the exact figure until we make the final settlement, because of our having to stand for, under arrangements made, a commission for retirement of bonds, and to arrange for remitting money, etc.

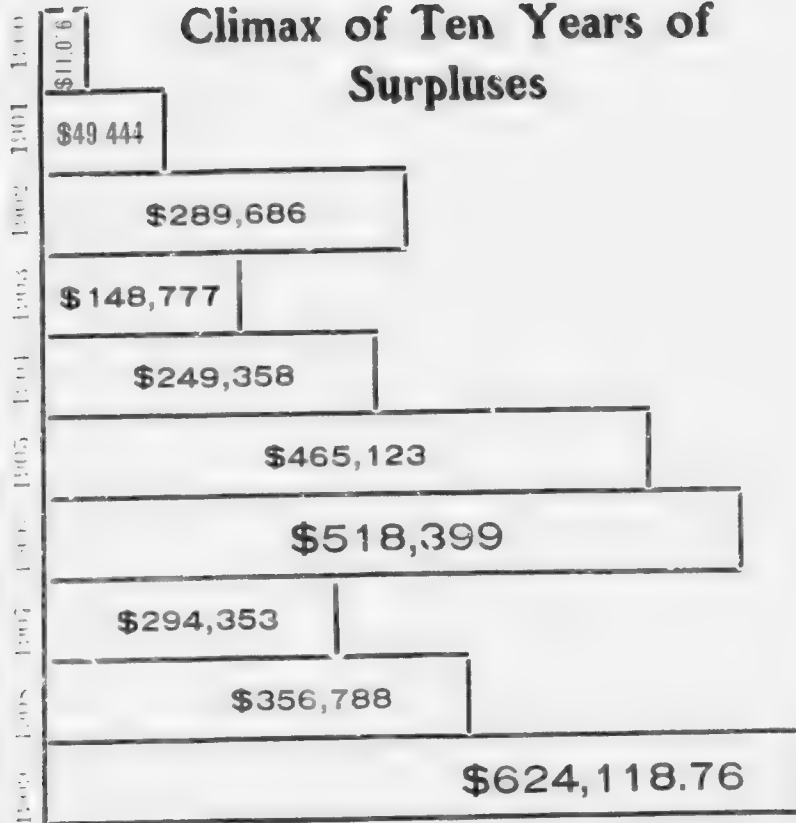
"We have received from the sale of Manitoba and Northwestern lands of principal and interest up to December 31 last year, \$1,498,758.34, and we have still to collect on account of these lands sold \$803,819.63, making a total of \$2,302,577.97, and there is still left to sell 77,492 acres of an average value as listed on the books of the land commissioner's department of about \$6.50 per acre, amounting to \$503,698.

"But sir, we are going further than this. There also falls due this year the old Hudson Bay Railway bonds, amounting to \$255,986.66, and we are going to pay this out of the surpluses accumulated by the Government in the consolidated revenue of the Province. I ask, sir, what more would you have? What more can anyone ask? Since 1900 this Government with the exception of \$500,000 borrowed that year, the half of which was used for paying a deficit of the former Government, has not borrowed a cent for purposes of ordinary expenditure. It has given liberally to hospitals, in aid of agriculture, in aid of municipalities for roads and bridges, for education. It has spent the large sum of \$1,524,653.97 in public buildings and on December 31 of last year it had at its credit besides trust funds in the banks of the Province, \$1,373,986.30, and for the information of the house I will say that this balance last night had grown to \$1,649,118.80, and it has not 'used moneys for other purposes than originally intended,' nor 'met general expenses out of private accounts,' nor has it any debts it cannot pay.



HON. HUGH ARMSTRONG, Provincial Treasurer

## Climax of Ten Years of Surpluses



The stupendous surplus of over Three Million Dollars accumulated in 10 years.

When the Greenway Government went out of office they left a deficit of over a million.

### DIRECT GRANTS TO THE PEOPLE OF GIGANTIC PROPORTIONS

Year	Grants—Charitable and Hospitals	Schools	Aid of Municipalities
1900	\$ 51,744 14	\$245,143 21	\$ 56,411 95
1901	51,748 02	137,853 89	36,943 90
1902	53,725 11	259,438 46	48,009 19
1903	88,363 49	182,746 87	75,411 82
1904	88,862 42	219,811 73	68,637 99
1905	99,862 90	269,065 54	91,096 35
1906	102,382 55	265,564 74	120,516 08
1907	116,236 60	291,522 40	142,749 42
1908	123,377 48	330,065 51	216,203 91
1909	111,518 75	370,520 91	149,785 93
Total	\$887,821 46	\$2,571,733 26	\$1,015,766 54

Average per annum:—

Charitable and Hospitals .....	\$ 88,78
Schools .....	257,17
Municipalities .....	101,5

Total ..... \$447,5

Nearly half a million annually given direct to the people by straight grants.

#### HOW THE REVENUE HAS GONE UP UNDER THE ROBLIN GOVERNMENT

1899—Greenway .....	\$ 776,233 85
1900—Roblin .....	905,331 06
1901— “ .....	1,008,653 35
1902— “ .....	1,433,255 96
1903— “ .....	1,352,217 58
1904— “ .....	1,486,667 12
1905— “ .....	1,860,899 92
1906— “ .....	2,089,652 07
1907— “ .....	2,118,734 12
1908— “ .....	2,891,582 25
1909— “ .....	3,376,892 50

#### A STRIKING EXAMPLE OF THE BUSINESSLIKE METHOD OF THE ROBLIN GOVERNMENT

Department of Provincial Secretary Turns a Grit Deficit of \$50,000 Into a Surplus of Over \$74,000

	Years	
Total receipts of former Government.....	11½	\$ 222,000
Total expenses of former Government.....	11½	73,000
Deficit .....		\$ 51,000
Total receipts of Roblin Government.....	10	\$152,000
Total expenses of Roblin Government.....	10	78,000
Surplus .....		\$ 74,000

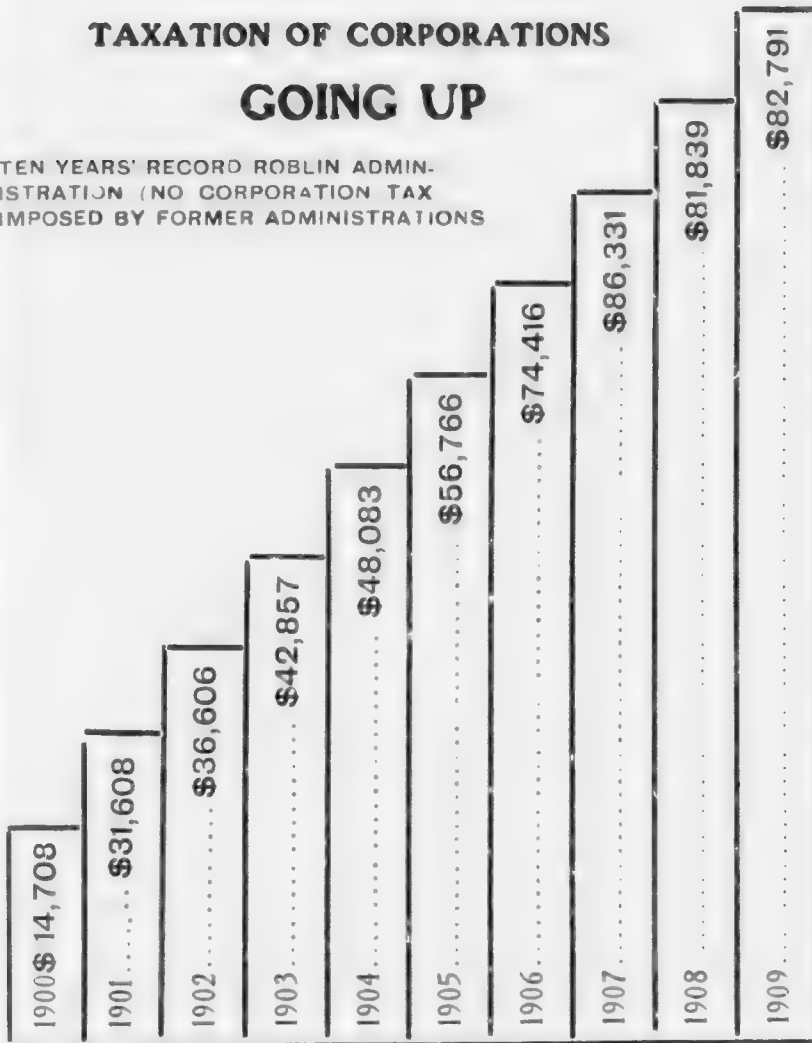
The Greenway Government spent \$3 to collect \$1.

The Roblin Government only spent 50 cents to collect \$1.



## TAXATION OF CORPORATIONS GOING UP

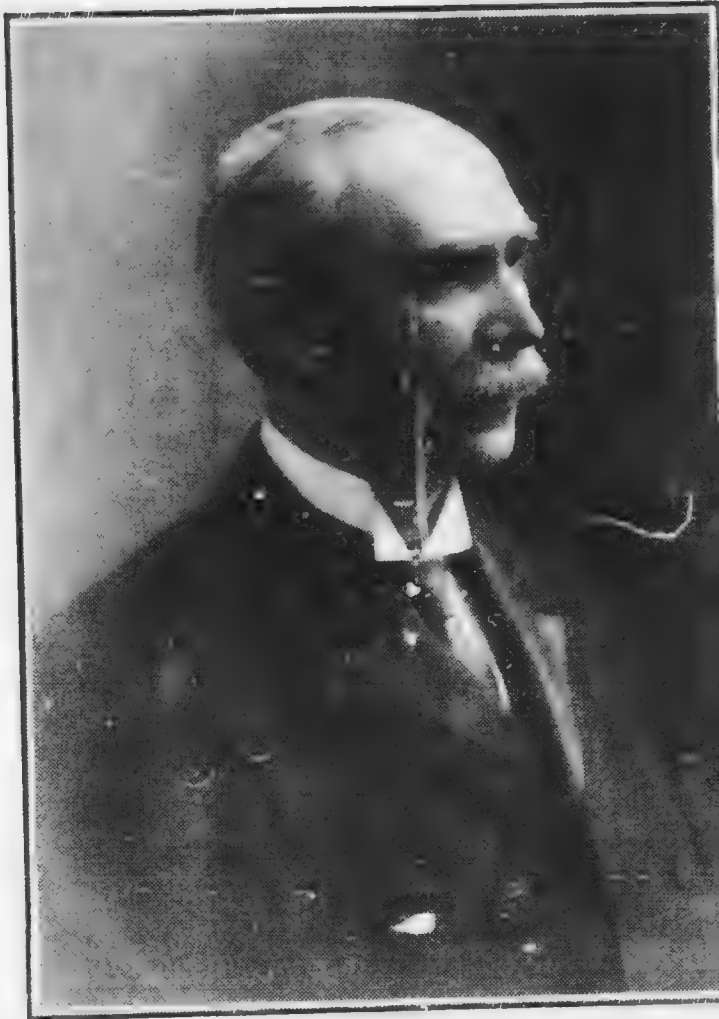
TEN YEARS' RECORD ROBLIN ADMIN-  
ISTRATION (NO CORPORATION TAX  
IMPOSED BY FORMER ADMINISTRATIONS)



### ALL LEGITIMATE REQUESTS OF MUNICIPALITIES FOR AID ALWAYS GRANTED BY ROBLIN GOVERNMENT

Hon. Robert Rogers, Minister of Public Works, stated as follows,  
speaking at Portage la Prairie on the 15th December, 1906:

"I stand here in the face of this audience tonight, as Minister of  
Public works for this Province, to make the statement that no munici-  
pality in the Province has made a legitimate request for aid that I  
have not been able to meet." (Great cheering)



HON. ROBT. ROGERS, Minister of Public Works

## A REMARKABLE SHOWING

### The Roblin Government Piles up Annual Surpluses

The total surplus of the Roblin Government for the ten years, 1900 to 1909 inclusive, is the large sum of \$3,007,105.77 made up as follows:

1900 .....	\$ 11,056 31
1901 .....	49,444 73
1902 .....	289,686 34
1903 .....	148,777 83
1904 .....	249,358 44
1905 .....	465,123 02
1906 .....	518,399 43
1907 .....	294,353 00
1908 .....	356,788 00
1909 .....	624,118 67

What a contrast to conditions prevailing prior to 1900!

The Greenway Government during its term of office piled up the enormous deficit of a round million of dollars.

Speaking in the Legislature in 1901, the late John A. Davidson, former Provincial Treasurer, said as follows in referring to the Greenway deficits.

"The net proceeds of the loan, as claimed by the late Treasurer were \$2,496,600, which leaves a balance of \$748,801.39 of a deficit in that connection. Add to this the actual cash deficit of \$248,186.40, and we have a total deficit of \$997,837.79.

"Now as you will see, by the figures given above, there is just about a round million of dollars unaccounted for, which is the aggregate of the deficits of the Greenway Government during their term of office."

### HOW THE GRIT OPPONENTS MAKE THE GOVERNMENT'S SURPLUS DISAPPEAR

The opponents of the Roblin Government, confronted, as they are, with incontrovertible facts and figures of the annual surpluses piled

up, reach out and work overtime in the attempt to prove that it is a delusion, a myth. They say if the revenue from the lands, from the taxation of railways and corporations, and from other sources, not taken into consideration, and made to form a part of the consolidated revenue of the Province, there would be no surplus. Napoleon of finance are these gentlemen. They might go still further and say that if the Government had no revenue at all it would have liabilities. Of course, it is quite regular and proper for our public lands to be exploited by the Ottawa Government and the proceeds devoted to Dominion purposes—for instance, to construct roads and bridges in Quebec, dredges in New Brunswick, for the benefit of Mr. Pugsley and lighthouses in Nova Scotia. In Manitoba, however, this International Brigade of modern financiers claim it to be an outrage for the Provincial Government to devote the revenue derived from legitimate sources to build roads and bridges for the farmers of Manitoba, to equip an agricultural college, to maintain our schools to a high standard, to assist our hospitals and give grants to charities. The Roblin Government thinks otherwise. The issue is well defined. It is for the people to say which policy they prefer.

#### STRIKING SENTENCES SELECTED FROM THE BUDGET SPEECH OF THE PROVINCIAL TREASURER IN DELIVERING THE BUDGET OF 1910.

"The Government expenditure for the year 1909 on consolidated revenue and capital account together was less than the estimated expenditure by the sum of \$172,673.19, and the net result is that the Government is able to show for the year 1909 of ordinary revenue over ordinary expenditure the largest surplus shown in any year of the history of the Province, this surplus amounting to \$624,118.67.

"I need not say that the Government is pleased at the prices realized for its securities this year, because it is, with one exception, the best price realized by any Government in Manitoba, and a better price than has ever been realized by any Western Province, and as far as I know and can find out, by any Province in the Dominion to the present time, the Province of Ontario having, during the year, made a stock flotation and the prices realized for their Government stock netted them 99 cents on the dollar.

"I am glad to be able to announce that the revenues of the Government have been exceedingly buoyant during the past year, the revenue having in fact exceeded the estimated revenue by \$209,400. This is owing to increases of revenue from nearly all sources, and the Government derives a revenue

"We have saved during the past year from sources that were

ve that it is all  
lands, from the  
r sources, were  
of the consoli-  
lus, Napoleons  
rther and aver  
have liabilities  
the lands to be  
eds devoted to  
and bridges, an  
at Mr. Pagsley,  
ver, this Light  
for the Roblin  
ultimate sources  
ba, to equip an  
gh standard, to  
Roblin Govern-  
s for the people

## BUDGET SPEECH LIVERING

on consolidated  
n the estimated  
result is that the  
rdinary revenue  
any year of the  
1,118,67.

at the prices  
one exception,  
ba, and a better  
rovinces, and so  
he Dominion up  
during the past  
ance in the Do-  
d for their four

times of the Gov-  
past year, the  
by \$209,145 44,  
sources from  
s that were not

exploited from former Governments, such as the taxation of railways corporations, etc., the sum of nearly \$250,000, and these sources of revenue have provided since 1900 the very large sum of \$1,268,987 20, and these receipts go a very long way towards accounting for the total surplus of \$3,007,105.77 that has been accounted for during the past ten years.

It is believed, and the Government is so advised by those most familiar with the methods of finance preferred in London, that the Province will realize more for its securities by selling them in the form of stock, which may be registered in London, and transferred on books kept for that purpose in London, than they will by pursuing the old method of advertising odd lots of bonds for sale by tender from time to time.

The users of the telephone are enjoying cheaper rates and an extended and extended service, and it is the purpose of the Government to extend the system, having due regard to the economy of construction, to all parts of the Province, so that all may be equally benefited by the enjoyment of a service that is at once a necessity and a luxury, and it is our purpose, while from time to time we will be able to make reductions, to charge such rates for the telephone service that we may always earn for the people of the Province who are the owners of the telephone system, a fair margin over the cost of operation.

The importance, the vital importance of the extension of Manitoba's boundaries is recognized, when I say that in view of lands the Western Provinces received, during their last fiscal years, from the Dominion the sum of \$468,750, while we receive \$100,000, and as time goes on and the population of the Western Provinces increases, the amounts received by Saskatchewan and Alberta will increase under their arrangements to \$1,125,000 annually, while our allowance must remain, if no readjustment is arrived at, at \$100,000 per year, and unless this they have arrangements with the Dominion as to capital which they receive \$226,427.94 more than we receive.

## BUSINESS-LIKE METHODS OF ROBLIN GOVERNMENT

It was one of the planks of the Conservative platform, adopted in 1899, that the affairs of the Province be administered in a business-like manner, and it has been largely due to this that the Roblin Government has been so successful. Upon assuming office in 1900, it was found that the revenues of the Province could, and should, be largely added to. The large corporations, such as railways, banks, loan companies, express, telegraph and telephone companies, all deriving

and receives from the people, paid nothing towards the support of the Government, while enjoying all the advantages thereof. According to the present Government instead of fostering these railway and companies and enabling them to pay larger dividends, drawn from the pockets of the Province, to pay greater taxes to the Province, and thereby add to the annual income of the Province, and to the Government greatly and considerably more than a splendid show.

### Railways and Corporations Taxed

The following table shows the amount of the taxes paid by the railways and corporations in the Province from 1900 to 1909.

	Railway Taxation	Corporation Tax
	\$ 16,000 00	\$ 14,708 54
1900.....	25,559 65	31,608 92
1901.....	30,099 14	36,608 08
1902.....	65,000 52	42,857 46
1903.....	63,619 60	48,083 64
1904.....	66,351 38	56,766 31
1905.....	84,150 48	74,416 20
1906.....	95,875 33	86,331 86
1907.....	107,815 52	81,839 82
1908.....	139,112 20	83,791 14
1909.....		
	\$693,583 82	\$557,011 97

A total for both purposes of \$1,250,595.79, and wholly for the purposes of the Province.

Until the Roblin Government came into power not a cent of revenue was received from railway and other corporations.

### UNFAIR TREATMENT OF MANITOBA BY THE DOMINION AUTHORITIES

#### What the Western Provinces Receive from the Dominion

	Manitoba	Alberta	Saskatchewan
		1909	
Interest on Government	\$190,000 00	\$ 180,000	\$ 180,000
Subsidy .....	369,300 00	200,000	200,000
Interest on Capital Expenditure ..	178,947 06	405,375	405,375
Interest on Lands .....	100,000 00	375,000	375,000
	\$838,247 06	\$1,160,375	\$1,170,375



## SCHOOL BOOKS ARE SUPPLIED TO SCHOLARS AT PUBLIC SCHOOLS AT SMALL COST

The Province during the year 1909 entered into a new contract for school books, and as an evidence of the attention paid by the Government to the conservation and wise expenditure of the money of the people it will not be out of place to give a comparison between the price paid by the Roblin Government and the government of Saskatchewan, a few years ago, and for the price that Manitoba will receive books that will be fully as good in every respect, if not better than those purchased by the Government of the Province of Saskatchewan.

The prices paid by the Governments of Manitoba and Saskatchewan for school books are as follows:

	Saskatchewan	Manitoba
Primer .....	14.4	9
First Reader.....	17.4	11
Second Reader.....	19.9	13
Third Reader.....	25	17
Fourth Reader.....	28.8	18

And the retail prices of these books in the two Provinces will be as follows:

	Saskatchewan	Manitoba
Primer .....	20c	15c
First Reader.....	25	20
Second Reader.....	30	25
Third Reader .....	40	30
Fourth Reader .....	45	30

It will be seen from these figures that the difference in price paid both by the Government and the user of the books means an average saving of 45 per cent. to the people of the Province of Manitoba.

## MISERABLE GRIT CALUMNIES AGAINST HON. MR. ROGERS SHATTERED BY PLAIN STATEMENT OF FACTS

At the 1910 session of the Legislature a calumny was made that Mr. Rogers and Mr. Roblin were interested in a certain land in connection with Hon. Dr. Montague. Mr. Rogers in his place in House face to face with his traducers fully explained his position with regard to the matter with which his name had been connected by muck-rakers. It was a sorry fizzle to the grand stand thunder device of calumny. During Mr. Rogers' explanation his character, Rogers read the following letter of Dr. Montague:



WINNIPEG, March 15th, 1910

My Dear Sir:

With regard to the matter referred to in the Foster-Macdonald libel action in Toronto, as it seems likely now that the committee of your house does not intend to ask me for a statement in connection with it, I desire to say to you that the following are in brief the facts:

1. I was endeavoring to form a private syndicate for the purpose of buying some lands belonging to the Manitoba and Northwest Land Grant, which lands I was informed by an expert land man here were good lands and fairly well situated.

2. I informally asked Hon. Mr. Roblin and yourself to invest in the syndicate.

3. When the plan was changed and the lands turned over for the investment of Forrester funds, I mentioned to the two parties principally interested the offer I had made to you and Mr. Roblin to become interested, and it was agreed that as regards the lands as to which I had spoken to you, the matter should be left in such a shape that you might be interested if you wished. Hence the mentioning of your names in the document referred to and as to the making of which neither of you were aware.

4. Some considerable time afterwards I happened to see you in Winnipeg and mentioned the matter to you. You then informed me that you could not take an interest in the syndicate, and that you were quite sure that Mr. Roblin had not intended to be interested and would not be. I therefore, I think, did not mention the matter to him again.

5. When the lands were subsequently dealt with neither you nor Mr. Roblin were concerned.

6. I subsequently bought a large block of lands from the Forresters, including the land bought from the Manitoba and Northwestern Land Grant, and at that time asked Mr. Roblin to join me and he declined to do so.

7. The lands which I purchased from the Manitoba Government and referred to in the document mentioned, were bought at the ordinary price at which the lands were offered in the Provincial Lands Department, and that price was higher than I afterwards bought better lands for from private individuals and from the railway company.

8. The lands were bought by me on the usual terms. I did ask Mr. Roblin for an option upon a certain block of lands in order that I might make selections, but this he refused upon the ground that the

PUBLIC

new contract  
by the Gov-  
the money of  
between the  
ment of Sas-  
Manitoba will  
if not better  
Province of

and Saskat-

Manitoba

91

117

131

177

181

nees will be

Manitoba

15c

20

25

30

39

n price paid  
ns an average  
Manitoba.

MR. ROGERS  
FACTS

tion was made  
tain land deal  
s place in the  
s position with  
nected by the  
nder devised  
character. Mr.

department had a fixed price, terms and plan of sale, which could be departed from.

9. Subsequently, I asked Mr. Roblin that I be given a small amount for cash, and this was refused.

10. The lands were paid for to the Provincial Government before the purchase price was due.

Not only was no rebate allowed, but the Provincial Department was informed, owing to their being unable to get title from the Dominion Government to certain of the lands, that it was reasonable to allow them to retain their possession for a number of years without paying therefor, considering the loss to the Government.

11. The above covers all negotiations with regard to Provincial lands which I have ever had with either yourself, Mr. Roblin or other member of the Government.

Yours respectfully,

W. H. MONTAGUE

Hon. ROBERT ROBERTS

Minister of Public Works,

Winnipeg, Manitoba.

## HOW OUR PUBLIC DOMAIN HAS BEEN CONFISCATED AND DISSIPATED BY THE DOMINION AUTHORITIES

The following official statement shows the disposition of the public lands of the Province by the Dominion since Confederation to the first of January, 1909. It shows that nearly seven million acres of the "treasure" of Manitoba have been carelessly taken and appropriated for the purposes of the Dominion. Manitoba is also the milk cow of the Dominion. It gives out does not take. It is milked out annually for all sort of purposes. Its right is trampled upon, while other Provinces are treated with some regard for justice.

Home-steads and pre-emptions .....	6,054,000
Railway land subsidies .....	3,518,000
Hudson Bay Company lands .....	1,436,000
Lands otherwise disposed of (sales, scrip lands, special grants).....	5,519,000
Total acres .....	16,527,000

## WHAT MANITOBA CONTRIBUTES TO THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT

Below is given official figures shewing what Manitoba has contributed to the Dominion since Confederation for Customs and Excise. It is quite evident that Manitoba is a heavy contributor to the re-

of the Dominion, and it is likewise the case that it has received no substantial return or consideration. At every turn its demands are brushed aside. The Province is made the Cinderella of Confederation.

## CUSTOMS

## EXCISE

1870-1 .....	\$ 15,855 62	1873-4 .....	\$ 4 287 33
1871-2 .....	17,392 62	1874-5 .....	8,176 87
1872-3 .....	18,196 45	1875-6 .....	19,716 14
1873-4 .....	67,551 97	1876-7 .....	24,018 00
1874-5 .....	171,566 56	1877-8 .....	39,053 31
1875-6 .....	253,619 98	1878-9 .....	53,741 75
1876-7 .....	193,033 58	1879-80 .....	64,665 58
1877-8 .....	224,227 77	1880-1 .....	97,678 41
1878-9 .....	274,828 83	1881-2 .....	164,687 32
1879-80 .....	298,205 48	1882-3 .....	183,872 71
1880-1 .....	337,893 43	1883-4 .....	156,161 38
1881-2 .....	1,055,505 46	1884-5 .....	147,826 67
1882-3 .....	1,765,490 48	1885-6 .....	171,852 89
1883-4 .....	665,377 88	1886-7 .....	197,165 67
1884-5 .....	571,301 08	1887-8 .....	187,177 03
1885-6 .....	168,196 35	1888-9 .....	227,024 88
1886-7 .....	509,504 92	1889-90 .....	250,284 48
1887-8 .....	457,871 89	1890-1 .....	268,042 84
1888-9 .....	550,891 62	1891-2 .....	377,443 20
1889-90 .....	619,637 63	1892-3 .....	412,741 24
1890-1 .....	621,974 44	1893-4 .....	414,501 56
1891-2 .....	776,855 78	1894-5 .....	379,181 28
1892-3 .....	694,931 43	1895-6 .....	424,288 44
1893-4 .....	603,151 54	1896-7 .....	411,381 88
1894-5 .....	484,884 61	1897-8 .....	447,904 30
1895-6 .....	615,852 01	1898-9 .....	501,051 47
1896-7 .....	644,889 60	1899-0 .....	566,089 15
1897-8 .....	907,646 05	1900-1 .....	538,304 30
1898-9 .....	1,140,628 71	1901-2 .....	638,732 90
1899-0 .....	1,281,822 59	1902-3 .....	775,783 02
1900-1 .....	1,017,452 97	1903-4 .....	913,611 02
1901-2 .....	1,564,333 55	1904-5 .....	1,000,259 55
1902-3 .....	2,032,505 80	1905-6 .....	1,148,723 00
1903-4 .....	2,726,089 33	1906-7 .....	1,027,632 70
1904-5 .....	2,868,646 35	1907-8 .....	1,215,761 96
1905-6 .....	3,850,575 17	1908-9 .....	880,999 49
1906-7 .....	3,826,633 06		
1907-8 .....	4,499,717 52		
1908-9 .....	3,649,785 74		

\$37,905,536 73

\$11,340,404 19

Total for both purposes over  
**FIFTY-TWO MILLION DOLLARS**

which could no.

on a small one.

revenue long

Department, I  
 in the Domi  
 annually sup  
 solving that

Provincial  
 Railway

Montana

# SCATED AND RITIES

of  
 of  
 away  
 of  
 of  
 of  
 of  
 of  
 of  
 of

Acres

6,054,960

3,518,267

1,436,760

5,519,123

16,529,410

# DOMINION

Manitoba has con-  
 stitutions and Excise,  
 or to the revenues

## LOYALTY OF THE ROBLIN GOVERNMENT—THE FLAG POLICY

Who with \_\_\_\_\_ died of British blood in his veins  
 honor and love \_\_\_\_\_ flag?"

The policy of the Roblin Government is to perpetuate the memory of that flag which has stained "their and yours the battle and the peace." To "to the children of the patriot and the loyal to the institutions in the hearts and minds of the school children of the day, it has been determined to require the flying of the Union Jack in school houses in the Province in school districts receiving Government aid. The other purpose sought to be served is the blending of the foreign settlers in our midst into one common citizenship. To this, Mr. Roblin addressed an address delivered in the City of Winnipeg on the 19th of September, 1906:

"We welcome with outstretched hands the various peoples come to our Province who are born under foreign flags, who speak different languages; we give them immediately the benefit of our laws; endow them with civil rights; the benefit of our education to preserve their lives and property; free education of the public school of which are the outcome of the civilization and progress that the Union Jack, and I think the man that comes from a foreign land in order to better his circumstances and to make a home for himself and his family and who wishes to perpetuating the glories of our country who declines to have his children infused with British patriotic man that a man is not."

The flag policy of Mr. Roblin has been approved and commended all over the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

### Strongly Commended by the London Times

The London, England, Times, that great mouthpiece of opinion, said in referring to Mr. Roblin's policy:

"The Manitoba Government is to be congratulated on a man of practical patriotism which deserves imitation in other parts of the Empire."

Mr. Roblin, the Premier, as will have been seen from a news correspondent's message yesterday, has declared that on or about January 1, 1907, every school in the Province which receives Government aid, the Treasury must have the Union Jack flying over school house. The Government means to provide the first flag after that it will be the business of the school trustees to see that

## FLAG POLICY

ACROSS THE STREET

ate the memory  
battle and the  
valvly to British  
ren of the Prov-  
Union Jack on  
ceiving Govern-  
the blending to  
citizenship. As  
City of Winni-

is peoples that  
flags, who speak  
nefit of our civil  
re criminal laws;  
he public schools;  
agencies that follow  
a foreign country  
home for himself  
eries of our flag,  
h patriotism, is a

and commended

imes

ultiples of public

ated on a measure  
other quarters of

seen from our Ot  
that on and after  
h receives a public  
k flying over it in  
the first flag, and  
es to see that there

denies a flag flying in school houses in vain, it is telling the public  
truth. We are told that though there has been some adverse criticism  
of the story, there is a strong sentiment in the British-born population  
in favour of it.

"As for the foreign immigrants, Mr. Roblin put the case, so far as  
it concerns them, quite convincingly. They come to settle in Mani-  
toba and there, as in other British colonies, must take the benefit  
of our laws, protection for life and property, and free education for  
their children. These things are part of the civilization that follow  
the Union Jack, and the man who refuses to do his children's educa-  
tion in the patriotism of the flag is, in Mr. Roblin's opinion, unwor-  
thy."

"The principle is a sound one. There is no denying its force  
in a colony into which immigrants are pouring, men of city and  
country, with widely different habits, standards and modes of  
thought. The United States has had to do with this problem on the big-  
gest scale, and so far it has dealt with it successfully; it has been  
simply by the active inculcation of American patriotism. Nothing else  
can teach a mass of immigrants the way citizens should act."

"We might usefully take a lesson from Manitoba here at home.  
Some persons may sneer at this use of the flag, and that it is un-  
English. It may be true that to do nothing for the cause of gen-  
eral patriotism has generally been considered the proper British attitude,  
but there is no reason why we should not begin to mend it. While  
other nations which we profess to admire have been teaching patriotism,  
even in this, as in other spheres, have been content to 'muddle through.'  
So far the instinct of loyalty has not betrayed us; but, if we are utterly  
incompetent about fostering it, can we be sure that it will live in future  
generations, in a land where the obligations of national duty are al-  
ready so few."

"The Union Jack is a most obvious symbol to make use of for  
our purpose, yet, here our educational authorities seem positively afraid  
of it. Only this summer the London County Council declined to in-  
troduce a proposal that a Union Jack, presented by Sir George White,  
be hoisted in the council schools at Chelsea."

"Even the Union Jack which is flown from the Victoria Tower  
at Westminster, when Parliament is in session, has only been there  
since quite a recent date."

"The national dread of making ourselves ridiculous may have  
something to do with this timidity. But most likely it is chiefly want  
of thought, and, if Manitoba's example can make us realize that here  
is a problem worth thinking about, and one which can be handled in

the most direct and simple way, Mr. Roblin and his Government have done better than they know."

Mr. Roblin says with his pride of his day policy, which can only be making all the people of Manitoba, and what is nationally known and period of British Institutions.

### THE ROBLIN GOVERNMENT'S VIGOROUS RAILWAY POLICY

In the Conservative platform of 1899, following the general election of 1899, the following appears:

"The adoption of the principle of government ownership of railways is necessary in the circumstances of the Province with respect to the railways of the province that no business should be granted to railway company which does not give the Government of the Province the control of rates over lines bonded, together with the option of purchase."

And it was not long after assuming office that the present Government proceeded to carry out this principle of policy. It was held that the "giving away" policy of the Greenway Government, without giving any corresponding equivalent was unnecessary and unwise. The present Government realized that a governing railway system and an absolute control of rates was what was needed, and accordingly in the year 1901 entered into a contract with the Canadian Northern Railway Company, which secured this result, which has saved to people of the Province millions of dollars in freight rates. And this has been accomplished without costing the Province one dollar; there is not the remotest possibility that the Province will ever be called upon to pay one cent on the guaranteed bonds of the Canadian Northern Railway.

### Formerly the Railways Were Fed and the Province Secured no Benefit

The Greenway Government gave away to the railways over a million dollars and procured absolutely no benefit, no reduction of rates. It was forced to declare at the end that the policy was a failure. Greenway said in his election address of 1899: "I am strongly of the opinion that lower rates than now prevail can ultimately be secured. We have long maintained that grain can be transported to Lake Superior at a maximum rate of ten cents per hundred pounds. If such a

...the abandoned existing lines...in favor of turning out at once a scheme for relief."

What an admission after giving away a million dollars of the people's money for absolutely nothing. Relief was brought close at hand, and at further cost to the Province.

### Details of the Greenway Government's Million Dollar Gift to the Railways

Newest of R. R. V. R. construction . . . . .	8	105,875.42
R. R. V. R. Main Line . . . . . 66 miles		1,55,500.00
Portage extension . . . . . 52 miles		91,000.00
Morris-Brandon . . . . . 120 miles		210,000.00
Morris-Brandon extra . . . . . 25 miles		43,750.00
Souris extension . . . . . 118 miles		150,000.00
Pestienne and Glenboro . . . . . 53 miles		87,377.50
Belmont and Hartney . . . . . 46 miles		100,500.00
Portage extension . . . . . 19.61 miles		31,317.50
Railway extension . . . . . 11.55 miles		25,162.50

544.16 miles

#### Railway Aid Subsidies

Municipality of Westbourne . . . . .	62,250.00
Municipality of Birtle . . . . .	32,166.65
Municipality of Shoal Lake . . . . .	14,644.95
Municipality of St. Andrews . . . . .	19,250.00
	\$1,092,094.22

### What the Greenway Government's Railway Policy is Now Costing the Province Annually

The amount above shown as having been "given" to the railways by the Greenway Government came out of the proceeds of the loans negotiated by this administration, upon which the Province has been paying for some years, is now paying, and will continue to pay up to the maturity of the debentures, an average rate of interest of 4.10 per cent. Therefore, the Province is paying \$44,775.85 a year for the Greenway Government's railway policy—a policy which gave everything and got absolutely nothing in return.

#### Secured no Benefit

...ays over a mil-  
...tion of rates,  
...a failure. Mr.  
...strongly con-  
...be secured. I  
...Lake Superior  
...If such a rate

### Control of Rates—A Contrast

#### Roblin N. P. Agreement (Control)

The rates made by the Company shall not be higher to and from Portage la Prairie, Winnipeg and other points, from and to Duluth and other eastern points, than the rates made by the Canadian Pacific Company between Emerson, Morris and other points across the International Boundary and Port Arthur and other eastern points. Local and through rates shall be fixed and reasonable. This will make the rates of wheat from Portage la Prairie, Winnipeg and Emerson to Duluth 21¢ per 100 pounds.

#### No Control)

#### Roblin C.N.R. Agreement

(Control)

In consideration of the 25¢ per cent of the net receipts and 25¢ per cent of the net receipts of the C.N.R. Company hereafter that up to the 30th day of 1930, the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba has agreed to fix the rates to be charged, as mandated by the Company, for carriage of all freight to points on the Company's line from Port Arthur to all points in Manitoba and to all points on the Company's lines in Manitoba and to all points on said lines in Manitoba. Provided, always, that the rates are not less than the rates which the Company shall be bound to charge for carriage of freight between the points of origin and destination, and that the rates are not less than the rates which the Company shall be bound to charge for carriage of freight between the points of origin and destination, and that the rates are not less than the rates which the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba shall fix.

(Absolute Control)

### A Magnificent Showing—Over 1,600 Miles of New Railway Lines constructed Within the Province Under Roblin Government In Less Than Ten Years, Without Cost

Under the policy of the Roblin Government over sixteen hundred miles of railway have been constructed without a cent of cost to the Province. Details are as follow:

Lines—	Miles
Gladstone to Winnipegosis .. . . .	125
Sifton Junction to Erwood .. . . .	177
To southeastern boundary .. . . .	107
From southeastern boundary to Port Arthur .. . . .	332
Gilbert Plains Junction to Grandview .. . . .	27



Line to Grand Island .....	18.40
Port Branch H. R. Railway .....	65.82
Rosburn extension .....	132.95
Timber .....	73.79
Neepawa .....	33.67
McCreary .....	36.73
Carleton .....	76.67
Portage .....	51.59
Carberry .....	22.81
Greenway .....	52.13
Carberry-Brandon .....	25.48
Hartney-Virden .....	37.46
Springfield .....	8.60
Thunderhill .....	20.03
Dundee .....	4.00
De Lourdes spur .....	2.64
Brandon-Regina .....	69.70
Oakland .....	34.23
Hallboro-Rapid City .....	69.00
Ste. Rose du Lac .....	13.60
Total .....	1,621.72

To which should be added the Northern Pacific leased lines, acquired by the Government and transferred under similar conditions to the Canadian Northern Railway. **AN ABSOLUTE CONTROL OF RATES OVER 2,000 MILES OF RAILWAY.**

#### Connection With Lake Superior

Under the agreement with the Canadian Northern Railway Company the Government secured the completion of the line from Rainy River to Port Arthur, thus giving to the people of the Province another grain outlet and competition in earnest with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for the first time and without costing the Province a single dollar. The Greenway Government did not or could not secure this connection. The Greenway Government railway policy was a disjointed one—railways were built in pieces, here and there, with no outward connection, and large bonuses were paid for no appreciable return.

#### Roblin Government Secured Control of Rates for Nothing—What Greenway Government Was Prepared to Give a Million Dollars for

The control of rates on all the Canadian Northern lines within the Province and to Port Arthur is absolute, and has long been in practical effect. Greenway's aided branch lines in the Province line to Duluth, spent thousands of dollars for legal opinions, but accomplished

R. Agreement.  
...  
... of the ...  
... and the ...  
... and one ...  
... hereby agree ...  
... 10th day of June ...  
... Government ...  
... to them shall ...  
... changed or de ...  
... Company for the ...  
... freight ...  
... company's lines in ...  
... Port Arthur, and ...  
... points of ...  
... lines in Manitoba ...  
... lines on the Com ...  
... Manitoba to al ...  
... said lines in Mani ...  
... always, that, be ...  
... so taxed, the ...  
... and their ...  
... into consideration ...  
... that it will ...  
... after the rate ...  
... charge or de ...  
... carriage of freight ...  
... points ...  
... those so fixed b ...  
... Government in Com ...  
... Control.

#### Railway Lines Con Government Cost

... sixteen hundred ...  
... cent of cost. The

Milage	
125.00	
177.00	
107.90	
332.00	
27.22	

...and the fact that the Government of the Province of Manitoba, in 1899, "When I was the Minister of the S. N. R. the Government of Mr. Macdonald, he proposed an agreement to reduce the rates on the C. N. R. lines. You remember the opposition to aiding a line to Delisle the rate of a ten cent rate. I said to Mr. Macdonald in the Russell House, Ottawa, 'If you will guarantee a ten cent rate on the C. N. R. lines, the Manitoba Government will give you a ten cent rate on the C. N. R. lines.'"

It is, therefore, a fact that the Roblin Government saved Pigeon in this one particular a million dollars. A ten cent rate was put from Winnipeg to Port Arthur on all lines except today, and the Roblin Government secured the reduction for nothing.

### Grain Rates Reduced

Under the agreement with the Government the rates on grain on Canadian Northern lines in the Province and to Port Arthur were reduced two cents a hundred pounds on the basis of the rate of January, 1901 (date of C. N. R. agreement with the Government) and again in 1903, a further reduction of two cents a hundred pounds was made by the Government.

### Effect on C.P.R.—Obligated to Meet C.N.R. Reduction

The further reduction in 1903 of two cents on the rates on grain made by the Government on C. N. R. lines, before alluded to, was substantial and far reaching in its effect that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company was obliged to consent to a reduction of rates on a similar basis. Accordingly an agreement was arrived at by which the Canadian Pacific Railway Company reduced their rates on three cents a hundred pounds from all points in the Province to William, upon the Government making the last reduction of grain on the C. N. R. lines only applicable to the extent of one cent in 1904.

### What It Means to the Province

The benefit is incalculable, it being estimated that the saving to the people by the reduction of rates referred to can be conservatively estimated at two million dollars annually. The reductions are applicable on both the C. P. R. and C. N. R. lines from Winnipeg to Lake Superior and from every station on those lines in the Province of Manitoba.

### Former Grit Leader Brown Not a Good Prophet

When the Canadian Northern contract with the Government



## Policy of the Roblin Government In Guaranteeing Railway Bonds Endorsed

Notwithstanding the fact that the Roblin Government has been in power for a short time, it has accomplished a great deal of work in the railway department. It has guaranteed the bonds of the Grand Trunk, the Canadian Northern, and the Great Northern, and has also guaranteed the bonds of the Winnipeg & Northern Railway. The Roblin Government has also guaranteed the bonds of the Winnipeg & Northern Railway, and has also guaranteed the bonds of the Winnipeg & Northern Railway. The Roblin Government has also guaranteed the bonds of the Winnipeg & Northern Railway, and has also guaranteed the bonds of the Winnipeg & Northern Railway.

## A Railway Retrospect—A Most Gratifying Shewing

On the 1st of January, 1900, the railway department of the Government was in a most satisfactory position. The railway department of the Government was in a most satisfactory position. The railway department of the Government was in a most satisfactory position.

And the result of the year's work was as follows:

Rate of interest on the bonds of the Winnipeg & Northern Railway, 4 per cent. The rate of interest on the bonds of the Winnipeg & Northern Railway, 4 per cent.

The Greenway Government has been in power for a short time, but it has accomplished a great deal of work in the railway department. The Greenway Government has been in power for a short time, but it has accomplished a great deal of work in the railway department.

And the result of the year's work was as follows:

The Greenway Government has been in power for a short time, but it has accomplished a great deal of work in the railway department. The Greenway Government has been in power for a short time, but it has accomplished a great deal of work in the railway department.

The Greenway Government has been in power for a short time, but it has accomplished a great deal of work in the railway department. The Greenway Government has been in power for a short time, but it has accomplished a great deal of work in the railway department.

The Greenway Government has been in power for a short time, but it has accomplished a great deal of work in the railway department. The Greenway Government has been in power for a short time, but it has accomplished a great deal of work in the railway department. The Greenway Government has been in power for a short time, but it has accomplished a great deal of work in the railway department.

## How the Railways Fared

<p> <b>Bonuses to the R.</b> .....  <b>R. R. N. R.</b> .....  <b>S. P. R.</b> .....  <b>C. P. R.</b> .....  <b>M.</b> .....  <b>E.</b> .....  <b>T.</b> ..... </p>	<p> \$ 11,175.12  551,250.00  297,157.50  128,111.00  \$ 1,087,693.62 </p>	<p> <b>TAXATION AND NO AID</b> </p>
--	--	---

## TAXATION AND NO AID

## EXEMPTION, HEAVY AID and NO TAXATION

Over 1,600 Members

## Canadian Northern Was Formerly Exempted from Taxation—Rollin Government Imposed Taxation

Under the instructions of the Governor, a committee of the Council, Nathaniel Company, George and Company, and the proprietors of the Company formed a committee, who, on the 11th of December, reported that they were of opinion that the Company should pay the proprietors of the land, for the gross quantities which had been reported,

## No Secret Deals Now

It was a copy of the Roblin Government's one of our copy of the same, before the Board, and sent in the draft of a resolution, to the Board, under the Greenway administration. Facts were well known, and thoroughly falsified prior to the 1899 elections. It had been stated by Mr. Mellen, president of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, that his Company had been most unfairly treated by the Greenway administration in the matter of aid towards the construction of certain branch lines. It was stated by the Greenway Government that they could not give aid towards the Northern Pacific Company, as that the C. P. R. was building its lines for nothing. At Portage la Prairie, Nov. 20th, 1899 Mr. Greenway said: "We will

they are justified in adding extensions then with \$1,750 per mile they could get them built for nothing?"

Mr. Watson, at the same meeting, said, "We have got the N. P. and the C. P. R. fighting for territory, and not as we want them, without any bonus at all."

The public were clearly informed that the lines referred to were being constructed by the C. P. R. without aid, and that, therefore, no aid could not be given to the Northern Pacific Company.

What was disclosed upon the present Government's assumption? The startling fact that the Greenway Government had paid aid to the C. P. R. for both the Hammond and Waskada extensions at the rate of \$1,750 per mile, and had entered into a contract with the same company for like aid for the Snowflake and La Crosse branches. The public had been deliberately deceived.

#### Government Guarantee of C.N.R. Bonds a Most Remote Liability

It is true that the bonds of the Canadian Northern Railway Company, to the extent of ten thousand dollars a mile, have been guaranteed, and the Roblin Government is proud of its record in this respect. Any sane person allege that instead of a guarantee it would be wiser to have given cash aid to the C. N. R. at the Greenway rate of \$1,750 per mile? If this had been done the 1,600 miles of branch lines constructed under the present Government by the Province would have cost the enormous sum of \$2,800,000, completely lost for ever, like Greenway's million dollars! What is the extent of the liability the Province has incurred? Absolutely nothing in the point of fact. The C. N. R. now extends through Provinces of the Dominion and will shortly be a continuous line coast to coast. The Province has a first mortgage on all part of the line within Manitoba and through Minnesota and Ontario to Arthur. As it would be impracticable to operate the road on the portion on which the Province holds a mortgage, it naturally follows that the security which the Province holds affects the whole line. Surely, such being the case, no reasonable person will think that the Province will ever be called upon to institute proceedings on the Manitoba part of the system. And what has the earning power of the C. N. R. line? Simply wonderful. Year by year it is greater than the preceding one, and demonstrates that the liability of the Province is becoming less all the while, now it is a mere speck on the financial horizon.

It is apparent, therefore, that the bugaboo of contingent liability which opponents set up against the present Government is of a

750 per mile, when

have got today the  
that is where we

referred to were  
that, therefore, and

ment assuming ot-  
ment had promised  
kula extensions a  
contract with the  
Lac du Bonnet  
led.

### Remote Liability

ern Railway Com-  
ve been guaranteed  
this respect. Does  
it would have been  
Greenway rate of  
10 miles of needed  
ment throughout  
\$2,800,000—gone,  
dollar! And what  
ered? Absolutely  
costs through five  
entire line from  
on all portions of  
ed Ontario to Port  
the road without  
it naturally fol-  
ects the whole sys-  
person will allege  
ate for closing ma-  
what has been the  
conductor. Every  
demonstrating that  
the while. Even

contingent liability  
ment is of a will-o'-

like-wisp character, and not entitled to serious consideration. Even they have now abandoned this position.

The Roblin Government has done away with railway monopoly in Manitoba absolutely and for all time; over 1,600 miles of new lines have been constructed; absolute control of rates is assured, and all has been accomplished without costing the Province a single cent. The record is one that any Government should be proud of.

### A Pure Election Act

The Roblin Government may well be proud of its record in giving to the people of Manitoba a pure Election Act. If there is one thing more valuable than another, it is a man's franchise. It is an inherent right that should be enjoyed and in no sense bridled or interfered with.

In the Conservative platform of 1889, it was laid down "that the present iniquitous franchise law be repealed, and that an equitable act based on the principles of manhood suffrage, and one man one vote, be enacted," and after succeeding to power no time was lost in fulfilling the promise.

The prior method of compiling the voters' lists was a public scandal—the dice were loaded, making it impossible for Conservatives to receive fair play and justice. It was the most unfair legislation ever placed upon a statute book, providing ample means for violent partisanship and political debauchery at every turn, and calculated to do that portion of the public which did not see eye to eye with the Government in office the most manifest injustice. The most rabid supporters of the Government were selected as registration clerks and revising officers. These partisan clerks sat down in offices and put on and left off the lists whom they pleased, and it was most difficult and expensive to have names put on and struck off the lists as prepared, the most complicated machinery being provided as to notice, etc. The most glaring frauds were attempted, and it was only after the most vigilant efforts and large expenditure that the opponents of the Greenway Government were able in 1899 to procure something like a fair list. In 1899, 1,925 names were added to and 5,446 names struck off the lists in the Courts of Revision.

The method of preparing the lists under the law enacted by the Roblin administration is absolutely fair and simple in every respect. The preparation of the lists is entirely removed from Government control or influence. Every man is required to make personal application before being registered an elector. Instead of partisan lawyers being appointed to revise the lists, as prevailed under the Greenway

regime, the County Court Judges of the Province now perform service. The law cannot be more fair, and on the lists prepared pursuant to its provisions it is certain that an honest expression of the people can be obtained. The Roblin Government voters' lists are perfect as can possibly be made, and particularly noticeable by the absence of names of absentees and dead men, who always occupied considerable space in Mr. Greenway's lists.

### **The Grits Would Return to System Which Even Mr. Greenway Was a Dismal Failure**

The Grits are much concerned with respect to the voters' list is a thorn in their side. They want loaded lists as heretofore, the Roblin Government is determined shall not be, but that an honest expression of opinion of the people shall not only be possible but certain. At the last session of the Legislature (1910) Mr. Walton, modern Tallyrand of the Grit party, the Don Quixote of the West, one of the famous school lands and farmers, of the Ottawa Government and from which source he draws a large annual stipend, introduced following motion, which was, of course, voted down:

"That in the opinion of this House, the system of compilation of the Provincial voters' lists as at present provided for by the 'Manitoba Election Act,' should be so amended as to provide for the adoption of a list of resident ratepayers as shown by the several municipal voters' lists, as a basis thereof, and supplemented by personal registration of others entitled or omitted, such preparation, so far as concerns the appointment of officers, places, dates and hours of registration, and revision, to be governed by a Board of Registration, consisting of the judges of the County Courts of the Province of Manitoba on lines similar to those adopted in 'The Election Act' of 1902."

Mr. Rogers pointed out to the House the absurdity of such a suggestion. He quoted from the Greenway election records issued 1892 as follows:

"It has always been the desire of the Liberal party to leave preparation of the voters' lists in the hands of the municipal clerk, and, although the compilation of the lists in 1888 by enumerators had been satisfactory, it was determined in 1889 to introduce a measure providing that the work should be done by municipal clerks. An Act was passed in 1889. The lists throughout the Province were made up from the municipal lists, which were compiled by the municipal clerks. The result was that the lists were, almost without exception, utterly bad. They contained a multitude of names which should not have appeared, and the residents who were not owners or tenants of real estate were left off in wholesale numbers. There has been



perform this  
prepared pur-  
pression of the  
lists are as  
ade by the ab-  
occupied con-

## Greenway Said

voters' lists. It  
before. This  
that an honest  
possible but cer-  
Mr. Walton, the  
f the West, also  
va Government,  
introduced the

m of con-  
present pro-  
ould be so  
o in elect-  
ers' lists, as  
egistration  
far as con-  
d hours of  
Board of  
nty Courts  
se adopted

y of such a sug-  
onds issued in

erty to leave the  
municipal clerks,  
enumerators had  
duce a measur-  
l clerks. This  
Province were  
ed by the muni-  
st without exen-  
nes which should  
owners or tenants  
There is hardly a

constituency in the Province in which an examination of the list of electors made up under the Act of 1889 will not show that it is the most incorrect and defective list ever made up for legislative elections for the territory which it covers. Fortunately, there was only one election (Portage la Prairie), held upon the list of 1889. It was found also that the work of getting proper returns from the municipal clerks was so slow and unsatisfactory that in a great many cases the list of 1889 was not completed and revised until 1890. The Portage la Prairie list for 1889, for instance, was not completed until April, 1890, too late to be used for the municipal elections of 1889 (the municipal and legislative lists being compiled together.)"

"The experiment of having municipal clerks compile voters' lists for legislative purposes was thus given a fair trial, and turned out a dismal failure."

Even the Greenway Government with all its well-known proclivities to secure all possible advantage in the voters' lists, would not stand for such a system. Just imagine the results of the suggestion of Mr. Walton (and supported as it was by the whole Grit aggregation in the Legislature last session) if it was adopted. In such event every municipal clerk in the Province would be made an active partisan, and the infection would spread throughout the whole municipal machinery. No, the lists are fairly compiled now and we want to keep them so—absolutely no advantage taken of opponents. They are clean in every respect.

## FORMER GRIT LEADER BROWN A QUITTER

### Insults the People of Portage la Prairie After Last Election

### Advertised All His Belongings in Portage for Sale to the Highest Bidder

A fair sample of the make-up of Mr. E. Brown, the local Grit leader at the last Provincial campaign, may be gathered by producing a copy of a full page advertisement inserted by him in the Free Press newspaper on March 15th, 1907, immediately after the elections for the Legislature. It reads:

### "\$1,000,000 Wanted In Cold Cash"

"The above amount must be realized immediately out of the following properties and farm lands to carry out future operations which

we are planning, and at prices that will insure quick sales. We have the finest city properties in Portage la Prairie, both business and residential, also all our farm lands in Manitoba and Saskatchewan listed below, and as we have rented our stable in the Stock Exchange, we offer for sale all our high class horses and stable sundries. List below." (Then follows list of properties.)

**"John and E. Brown, Portage la Prairie"**

Although this action was taken by Mr. Brown after he was run down by the people of Portage la Prairie and the people of the Province, it is not anticipated that Tobias Crawford Norris will do the same thing--that is, he will not give up his job as school lands trustee. Knowing the two men, it is positively certain that Tobias Crawford Norris will take no such action, but will be found doing the same old stand.

**THE SCHOOL LANDS AND SCHOOL LANDS FUND COME TO THE PROVINCE UNJUSTLY RETAINED BY OTTAWA GOVERNMENT**

In 1872, two sections in every township of the Province were set aside by the Parliament of Canada for the purpose of education. The administration was retained by the Dominion. As the Province was developed, however, it was maintained that the Province was best to administer this trust, and successive legislatures of the Province in many years have affirmed the wisdom that these lands and the proceeds derived from sales thereof should be handed over to and vested in the Province. The opinion is that this endowment can be administered more wisely, with greater economy, and with better and more satisfactory results, by the Province than by a far more removed agent of the Dominion executive, unfamiliar with local conditions and with a limited knowledge of the rapid transitions constantly taking place in Manitoba.

It has frequently been pointed out that the school lands, when created by the Parliament of Canada, when creating this endowment, were intended to be administered and dealt with to the greatest advantage, and from time to time, and at all times, in such a manner as would be productive of best results in developing a staple educational system in Manitoba.

It is maintained that, whatever reasons or causes may have prevailed in the early history of the Province for the administration of the endowment by the Federal authorities, such do not exist at present, and that the Parliament of Canada should, without further delay, give

sales. We offer  
business and resi-  
Saskatchewan, as  
Stock Exchange  
sundries. See

ie"

ter he was turned  
ople of the Prov-  
orris will do the  
school lands auc-  
tain that Tobias  
found doing duty

## FUND CONTROL ERNMENT

Province were set  
f education. Ad-  
the Province de-  
was best able to  
the Province for  
and the funds de-  
and voted in the  
be administered  
and more satis-  
removed depart-  
and conditions with  
Avaling place in

and interests of  
owment, was the  
reatest advantage,  
anner as would be  
ational system in

es may have pre-  
ministration of the  
ist present and  
er delay, give of

not to transfer to the Province of the school lands, and the  
keys to the credit of the fund; on the distinct understanding, how-  
ever, that all the terms of the original endowment shall be kept sacred,  
revivitate and unimpaired by the Province.

The Ottawa Government has been informed that there need be no  
anxiety or misgivings that either the people of Manitoba or the  
Legislature will fail to realize and appreciate how necessary it is that  
this important trust should be executed faithfully and wisely, and that  
the Province, having enjoyed provincial status for a period approaching  
half a century, is fully alive to all the duties and obligations of re-  
sponsible government.

No result, however, has been attained; complete silence and in-  
difference have been the reply of the Ottawa Government.

When Greenway was endeavoring to get \$300,000 in 1898 advan-  
ced out of the school lands fund to cover up his deficits, Sir Wilfrid  
Laurier said as follows:

"The education of this country has been placed in the hands of  
the Province. The question of education is subject to Provincial jur-  
isdiction. In the case of lands to be applied for the purpose of edu-  
cation, would it not then be far more logical, far more in accord with  
what ought to be the proper division of legislative powers between the  
Federal Parliament and the Provincial Legislature, that the latter  
should have control of these moneys?"

It is different now, however. The Roblin Government is in of-  
fice, and it would never do to make any concessions to that quarter.

It is a crying shame that Manitoba is so treated!

Even the Toronto Globe, the leading Liberal organ in the Do-  
minion, endorses Manitoba's request to be given control of the school  
lands, as follows:

"The request is one which will undoubtedly receive respectful  
and sympathetic attention. After enjoying provincial status for a  
generation it may be generally deemed that Manitoba can safely be en-  
trusted with the administration of this highly important educational  
endowment. They know best their own requirements. They also  
know that if there were any failure to make the most of the heritage  
bequeathed to them when the Province was created they and the generation  
succeeding them would be the chief sufferers."

Nothing, however, seems to have any effect on the present Ottawa  
authorities. What Manitoba gets it must fight for.

**TOBIAS CRAWFORD NORRIS, THE GRIT LEADER, AND  
CARPING LIEUTENANT, GEORGE H. WALTON, OBTAIN  
A LIVELIHOOD OUT OF THE SCHOOL LANDS**

**Little Wonder Is It That the Dominion Government Will Not  
Over Their Administration to the Province**

**Gross Frauds Perpetrated In Sales. So Reported by Judge Prendergast**

Mr. Tobias Crawford Norris and Mr. George H. Walton, members of the Legislature, are and have been for some years paid auctioneers of the Dominion Government in the sale of lands in Manitoba and the West. No other occupations do they possess. Annually they have drawn, and continue to draw, sums for their services. They are Dominion Government officers in every sense of the term, and, therefore, are subject to the dominion and dictation of their employers in all things and for all purposes, no matter how questionable and to what end.

In the month of June, 1900, a sale of school lands in Manitoba was decided upon without the consent of or consultation with the Government of Manitoba. The manner in which these sales were conducted was most disgraceful, as the facts herein after set forth fully demonstrate. Of such a nature were the frauds committed by the Dominion Government were forced, in order to appease public opinion, to appoint a Commission to investigate the matter. Prendergast was appointed Commissioner and in due course took evidence and submitted a report. Of such an astounding nature was this evidence that the Dominion Government never saw fit to print it. It was disclosed that prices were bid at auction sales, afterwards the purchasers would back out; there were then re-sales of the same lands were again sold, in some cases to relatives or friends at many dollars per acre lower than the original price.

What made the matter still blacker is the fact that the majority of the Dominion land sales were conducted by T. C. Norris, the Grit leader, and George Walton, of Emerson.

At Emerson 82 parcels were offered in two hours, an average of 11 minutes per parcel. Geo. Walton, auctioneer.

At Oak Lake, 91 parcels were offered in two hours, an average of one and a half minutes per parcel. T. C. Norris, auctioneer.

At Boissevain, 96 parcels were offered in two hours.

At Melita, 199 parcels were put up in two hours.

At Baldur, 133 parcels were offered in less than three hours.

At Crystal City, 128 parcels were put up in two hours.

At Winnipeg, 266 parcels were offered in three hours.

## DER, AND HIS N, OBTAIN LANDS

Will Not Hand  
ence

Judge Prendergast

H. Walton, both  
ne years past the  
Sale of School  
occupations do they  
e to draw, large  
ment officials in  
e the domination  
all purposes, no

lands in Manitoba  
on with the Gov-  
e sales were con-  
er set forth will  
s committed that  
o appease public  
matter. Judge  
course took evi-  
ling nature, how-  
ent never saw fit  
auktion sales and  
then resales when  
atives or political  
al price.

at the majority of  
orris, the Opposi-

ts, an average of

rs, an average of  
uctioneer.

ours.

n three hours

two hours.

hours.

## Oak Lake Sale

(T. C. Norris, Auctioneer.)

At Oak Lake, a quarter section was sold at the first sale for \$8 to James Forest, and was re-sold at the second sale to Walter Forest at \$5 the upset price. Concerning this Judge Prendergast said: "John Forest and Walter Forest are brothers, it was with the former's money that the latter bought at the re-sale, and Walter has since conveyed the land to John without consideration or profit. All the circumstances of the sale point to a tacit, well defined understanding whereby the purchaser in the first instance was to default and the other to buy at the re-sale at the upset price, and then convey back to the former."

## Miami Sale

A quarter section was sold at the original sale to James Kirby for \$14.50 and was re-sold for \$8.00, the upset price, to Kirby's brother-in-law, James H. Hudson, the Commissioner states that there was a combination between the two and that money was paid to intending bidders at the re-sale to prevent them from bidding.

## Souris Sale

(T. C. Norris, Auctioneer.)

The Commissioner states that there many cases of illegal combination, the party who assisted the auctioneer's clerk bought two parcels at \$10.25 and \$10 respectively and afterwards defaulted, the parcels being sold at the re-sale for \$9 and \$8 respectively. Throughout the sale the same conditions existed of bidding up to higher prices and driving away legitimate purchasers, because at the first sale, as stated by the judge, there were 150 in attendance, and at the resale there were only forty-five. Later on, he states, there were only a few present during the time and the latter part of the re-sale. The S. W. quarter and N. W. quarter 27-7-19 west, upset price \$9 and \$8 respectively, first sold to Robert McGaw for \$10.25 and \$10, and resold after default to E. A. Black, of Hayfield, for \$9 and \$8.

Then again, in regard to the N. E. quarter of section 29-8-29 west, upset price \$8.50. This was first sold to Richard Leeson for \$15 and resold after default to R. E. Hopkins for \$8.50. The commissioner says: "After referring to the arrangement between Leeson and Andrew W. Gerow, who planned the deal, and stating that he had received from Leeson the money with which he bought at the resale, Hopkins says distinctly, 'I considered I was buying the land for him (Leeson). It was his money, and if he asked me for a deed of it he would have it.' This, of course, should dispose of the matter. The next highest bidder at the first sale was John E. Smith, of Brandon,

who bid \$11.75. He was caught in the manner I name, and this resold at \$8 per acre."

S. W. quarter and N. W. half of section 296-22 west, price \$10 in each case; first sold respectively to Albert Colter \$14.25 and to John F. Underhill for \$14.75, and resold after default to H. A. Cowan, of Hartney, for the upset price in each case.

"Re S. W. quarter. The sale is suspicious at least in the following particulars: First, Cowan is Colter's brother-in-law; second, Colter did not bid at all at the first sale; third, Colter is now cultivating land under an alleged agreement with Cowan; fourth, the difference between the selling price at the first sale and at resale is \$4.25; fifth, the two other quarters of this section sold at \$14.15, although the upset price was \$10 for these also; sixth, whilst protesting that he had fully made up his mind to have nothing more to do with the land at the first sale, Colter nevertheless adds: "I knew my brother-in-law would look after the purchase of this land if it was resold."

"Re sale 12, S. E. quarter of section 11-6-23 west; upset price \$12; first sold to Edmund W. White, of Hartney, for \$20, and resold after default to the same party for \$18. It is plain from the documentary and oral evidence (and there is also his own admission) that White was the purchaser, both at the first sale and at the resale, that he bought in the latter for \$2 less than the land was knocked down to him for at the former. W. C. Robinson's claim that he was the highest bidder at the first sale with a bid of \$19.75 seems well proved."

### Crystal City Sale

A quarter section was sold to R. H. Miller for \$11.50. The purchase was not completed, and it was afterwards sold at the resale to F. Tweed for \$8.25 who subsequently transferred it to Miller. Under the circumstances, the Commissioner states, which raises a strong presumption of collusion between the parties. At this same sale a quarter section was sold at the original sale to Thomas Sands for \$11.50, was subsequently bought at the resale for Sands by J. M. Green for \$7 per acre. Another suspicious case at Crystal City was that a quarter section which was bought by a man who defaulted, and bought at the resale by his sister-in-law for \$2 an acre less than original price.

Case after case of collusion was proven to the satisfaction of the Commissioner, and no one but a wayfaring man or a fool could be expected to act in the capacity of an auctioneer at these School Land sales. Mr. Norris and Mr. Walton did, and been ignorant of the crookedness that took place thereat. There is overwhelming evidence that the trust property of the Province, such as these school lands, are, or supposed to be, was exploited to the extent of thousands of dollars.

and this was

22 west, upset  
bert Colter for  
ld after default  
h case.

at in the follow-  
second, Cowan  
cultivating the  
the difference  
is \$4.50 fifth,  
though the up-  
ing that he had  
the land after  
brother-in-law  
esold."

1; upset price,  
\$80, and resold  
from the docu-  
mission, that  
the resale, and  
s knocked down  
he was the next  
s well proven."

50. The pur-  
the resale to G.  
o Miller, under  
a strong pre-  
e sale a quarter  
for \$11.50 and  
M. Greenway  
ity was that of  
ulted, and was  
less than the

satisfaction of the  
fool could have  
Land sales, as  
he crookedness  
lence that the  
eds are, or are  
nds or dollars.

which found their way into the pockets of hoodlums and Grit hurling.  
They followed in the wake of those school lands sales much in the same  
manner as the thimble and pea man does a circus.

## INTEREST ON SCHOOL LANDS REDUCED

### Province Further Fleeced

Not satisfied with procuring valuable lands at prices far below  
their value, the always-accommodating Ottawa Government, its  
friends, reduced the interest on the deferred payments, that is, on the  
balance of the purchase price, in each case from six to five per cent.,  
and this provision was made retroactive, so as to apply to the scandal-  
ous sales of 1900 before referred to.

## THE GOVERNMENT IS PERSISTENT

### Another Memorial Sent Recently to Ottawa Authorities Demanding Handing Over of School Lands Fund to Province for Administration

*To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir E. J. H. Green, G.C.M.G.,  
Earl Grey Viscount Grey, Baron Grey, Master of the County  
of Northumberland, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, and a  
Baronet, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of  
Saint Michael and Saint George, Knight Grand Cross of the Royal  
Victoria Order, Etc., Etc., Governor-General and Commander-in-  
Chief of the Dominion of Canada;*

*May It Please Your Excellency,*

We, His Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Legislative Assembly of the Manitoba, in Session assembled, have leave to approach Your Excellency for the purpose of representing:

That it is the opinion of this House that the school lands and contents of the school lands set apart by the Parliament of Canada in the year 1872 as an endowment for the purposes of education in this Province and the moneys realized from the sale of such school land and now in the hands of the Federal authorities, should be handed over to and vested in this Province;

And it is also the opinion of this House that the school lands and endowment hereinbefore mentioned can be administered more wisely, with greater economy and with better and more satisfactory results by this Province than by a department of the Dominion Executive far removed and unfamiliar with local conditions, and that the moneys held in trust by the Dominion of Canada can be invested more wisely and with more profits than at present;

And that this House is further of the opinion that the action of the Parliament of Canada, in setting apart certain lands in Manitoba for school purposes, was that such land should be purchased and dealt with to the greatest advantage and from time to time in such manner as would be productive of the best results in developing and promoting an educational system in this Province;

And this House humbly submits that there exists no reasonable cause for the Parliament of Canada granting certain lands in this



various of Manitoba, as the fact of interference with the school lands and endowments, and the following from the Proceedings of the House to the school lands and the fund produced therefrom:

And that the House is further of the opinion that where no other endowments may have been established for the maintenance of the Federal authorities of such school lands and surveys, it is not an excess, and that, as a consequence, the resources for educational purposes may be materially diminished by the alienation of the school lands and money by the Government of this Province.

We, therefore, pray that Your Honour may be pleased to take such steps as will cease the alienation of the school lands now in the hands and under the control of the Government of the Dominion of Canada, subject to the trust attached thereto, to be vested in the Government of the Province of Manitoba, this House undertaking to pass such legislation as will keep the original endowment affecting such lands inviolate and unimpaired so that the earnings and income, only from the said land, shall be devoted solely to the purposes of education in the Province of Manitoba.

Of course, no reply has been received to this Appeal!!! Every request of Manitoba is ignored.

### RESPECTING COMPULSORY EDUCATION IN MANITOBA

The first Public School Act of Manitoba was 42 Victoria, Chap. 2, passed in 1879. This Act contained compulsory clauses and came into effect by the Boards of School Trustees passing by laws dealing with the subject. This Act may be found in the Consolidated Statutes of Manitoba, 1880, and is Chapter 62 thereof, Secs. 106 and 107.

This Act was repealed in 1881 and a new Public Schools Act was passed that year, being Chapter 5 of 44 Victoria. This new Act contained the same provisions as to compulsory education as were contained in the Consolidated Statutes of 1880, Chap. 62, above referred to. These provisions remained in force in Manitoba down to 1890. In 1890 the old Public Schools Act was repealed and a new Act passed. This is the Act of the Greenway Government, which abolished separate schools and for the first time the Public Schools Act contained no provisions for Compulsory Education. This Act is Chap. 78, of 53 Victoria, 1890.

Later, in 1902, this Act was re-enacted in the Consolidated Statutes of that year, and is still the present School Act.

In 1896, an important amendment was made to the 1890 Act, by the Greenway Government, and embodied what is commonly known as

the Laurier-Greenway agreement of the "last question," which had been discussed only between the P. M. and the Dominion Government since 1890. The agreement was embodied in the *Manitoba Education Act*, Chapter 26, 1890, and in a part of our present *School Act*. The agreement, in terms of an agreement of some kind, concerned the late Laurier Government of the Dominion Government, the Greenway and Sitton, on behalf of the Manitoba Government.

Section 10 of that Act particularly relates to the religious teaching in the schools. That section was necessary, because, at the time of the discussion, and more or less previously, we have to deal with the present case. The French, perhaps, and some English, and the other nationalities had more or less, and now, certainly, many of our most difficult problems.

When the Greenway Government came into power in 1889, they found a Public School Act in force in Manitoba enacted by the Government of John Norquay, and containing Compulsory Education provisions, and in 1890 they wiped that Act out and with it all Compulsory Education provisions. Upon examining the original draft of the Act of 1890 as it was submitted to the Legislature, there are found Compulsory Education clauses copied chiefly from the Ontario School Act. All these provisions were, however, struck out of the Act, apparently in the Committee stage of the Bill, and the clause of the second attached "C. S." (Mr. Clifford Sitton) who was chairman of the committee. We are informed that these provisions were drawn by the late Dalton McCarthy and Mr. Joseph Martin, the then attorney-general of the Province, and Mr. Clifford Sitton, a lawyer in the House.

### The Effect of Now Introducing Similar Provisions

The present Government have taken the opinion of counsel upon the subject.

Mr. McMaster advised that if such provisions were enacted it would open the way again to the Roman Catholics to apply to the Dominion Government for remedial legislation and this would just be another "School Question" opened up exactly the same as the last one.

### The Attitude of the Government Towards Compulsory Education

Every member of the present Government is in favor of it, and just as strongly supports and endorses the principles as any member of the Opposition. The ground taken, however, is that the time is not opportune for the enactment of such provisions.

The Government do not desire to launch upon the issue any more.

school question agitation, with its inevitable result of confusion, that such an agitation must bring.

Nor do they desire at present to put the Roman Catholics in the position to ask for remedial legislation again and possibly have some form of Separate schools forced upon us by the Dominion Government. Just as Greenway and Sifton had to give up something when the 1896 compromise was made with Laurier and to admit provisions into their School Act, so would any later Government be forced to give up something more when a settlement came to be reached of a similar agitation.

Again until the question of our boundaries is settled with the Dominion, we do not want to involve the situation of our province by opening up another school question.

The Government is prepared to enact compulsory education provisions just as soon as it can safely do so without prejudicing our position on these matters.

### **Why Do the Liberals Now Demand Such an Act?**

It was the Liberal Greenway Government that repealed these provisions. Why did they not enact them during the years from 1894 to 1900, when they were in power?

Do the present Liberals condemn now what they supported in 1890?

Do they want to create a situation in Manitoba which will put a lever into Sir Wilfrid Laurier's hand to make Manitoba come to terms?

We charge them that they are not sincere in this matter and have no the best interests of the Province at heart.

We also charge their leaders with a conspiracy to put Manitoba into a false position and prejudice us when we come to the negotiations regarding our boundaries.

### **The Position in the Other Provinces**

Ontario, British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick all have compulsory provisions.

All these Provinces have Separate schools by law, except New Brunswick, and that Province has them by tacit consent of all parties. New Brunswick, however, had no compulsory provisions until 1906, and they are altogether different from any of the other Provinces except Nova Scotia. In New Brunswick these provisions only come into

operation by vote of each municipality and town committees that are left to the people themselves to say what shall be done in that regard. The Act only came into force in 1906 and there has hardly been time to see the effect of its operation.

### The Results of Compulsory Education Provisions

The Act is very much of a dead letter and is not effectively enforced. The circumstances of so many of the parents are such that it becomes impossible to enforce it.

The results come chiefly from the moral effect of having such provisions on the statute book, and they are not measurable on this account.

Although it has been in force in Ontario since the United States for many years, yet the schools have not attained the standard that people in line and better ways are looking for. We are bound to improve the schools and the attendance therein.

### THE LAURIER-GREENWAY SCHOOL SETTLEMENT OF 1896

1. Legislation which was introduced and passed at the next regular session of the Legislature of Manitoba, concerning the provisions hereinafter set forth in and applicable to "The Public Schools Act" for the purpose of settling the educational questions that have arisen in dispute in that Province.

2. Religious teaching to be conducted as hereinafter provided:

(1) If authorized by a resolution, passed by a majority of the school trustees, or

(2) If a petition be presented to the Board of School Trustees asking for religious teaching and signed by the parents or guardians of at least ten children attending the school in the case of a rural district, or by the parents or guardians of at least twenty-five children attending the school in a city, town or village.

(3) Such religious teaching to take place between the hours of 3.30 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and to be conducted by any Christian clergyman whose charge includes the portion of the school district, or by a person duly authorized by such clergyman or by teacher when so authorized.

(4) When so stipulated in such resolution of the trustees or where so required by the petition of the parents or guardians, religious teaching during the prescribed period may take place, only on certain specified days of the week, instead of on every teaching day.

(5) In any school in towns and cities where the average attendance of Roman Catholic children is forty or upwards, and in villages and rural districts where the average attendance of such children is twenty-five or upwards, the trustees shall, if required by the petition of the parents or guardians of such number of Roman Catholic children

respectively, employ at least one duly certified Roman Catholic teacher in such school.

In any school in towns and cities where the average attendance of non-Roman Catholic children is forty or upwards, and in villages and rural districts where the average attendance of such children is twenty-five or upwards, the trustees shall, if required, by the petition of the parents or guardians of such children, employ at least one duly certified non-Roman Catholic teacher.

(6) Where religious teaching is required to be carried on in accordance in pursuance of the foregoing provisions, and there are Roman Catholic children and non-Roman Catholic children attending such school, and the school room accommodation does not permit of the pupils being placed in separate rooms for the purpose of religious teaching, arrangements shall be made by regulations of the Department of Education, which regulations the Board of School Trustees shall observe, whereby the time allotted for religious teaching shall be divided in such manner that the religious teaching of the Roman Catholic children shall be carried on during the prescribed period or one-half of the teaching time in each month, and the religious teaching of the non-Roman Catholic children may be carried on during the prescribed period on one-half of the teaching days in each month.

(7) The Department of Education shall have power to make regulations not inconsistent with the principles of this Act for the carrying into effect the provisions of this Act.

(8) No separation of the pupils by religious denominations shall take place during the secular school work.

(9) Where the school room accommodation at the disposal of the trustees permits, instead of allotting different days of the week to the different denominations for the purpose of religious teaching, the pupils may be separated when the hour for religious teaching arrives, and placed in separate rooms.

(10) Where ten of the pupils in any school speak the French language (or any language other than English), as their native tongue, the teaching of such pupils shall be conducted in French (or any other such language) and English upon the bi-lingual system.

(11) No pupils to be permitted to be present at any religious teaching unless the parents or guardians of such pupils desire it. In case the parents or guardians do not desire the attendance of the pupils at such religious teaching, then the pupils shall be dismissed before the exercises, or shall remain in another room.

(Signed)

WILFRID LAURIER.

(Signed)

CLIFFORD SIFTON.

Ottawa, 16th November, 1896.

### A Clear Exposition on the Impracticability of Introducing Compulsory Education in the Province

A very clear letter on the subject of Compulsory Education was published in the Winnipeg Daily Tribune a short time ago, and is re-

produced as evidencing that it is impracticable at the present time to introduce compulsory legislation in the public schools of this Province. The letter is as follows:-

"There seems to be a strong public sentiment in favor of a compulsory school law for Manitoba, but the reverend divines who present such good and logical reasons in favor of compulsory education in this Province evidently overlook the fact that the Laurier-Greenway school settlement of 1896 contains some very queer provisions. Sectarianism in its worst form is allowed to invade the public schools of this Province. In any public school having an average of ten Roman Catholic children or ten non-Roman Catholic children, the trustees shall, if justified by the parents or guardians of such children allow the parish priest or any person whom he may appoint for that purpose, or any Protestant clergyman to conduct religious instruction in any public school between 3.30 and 4 p.m. each day. If the school only contains one room, the Roman Catholics and the non-Catholics divide the time. If the school has two rooms the Roman Catholics have the exclusive use of one of the rooms. In a rural school having an average attendance of ten Roman Catholic children and forty Protestant children, the forty Protestant children lose one-half hour of the school day while the parish priest is giving the ten Roman Catholic children religious instruction. Another evil is that the children attending our public schools are growing up to know each other by their religious denominations. Why should Roman Catholics, Anglicans, Presbyterians, Methodists, and all other religious denominations not allow their children to meet in the public schools and forget the narrowness and bigotry which the teaching of denominations will engender in our public schools?

"The separation provided for in the Laurier-Greenway school settlement during the half hour set apart for religious instruction will perpetuate the strife and discord which has been the curse of Canada in the past. In all the nations where a compulsory school law is in force, the school system is national, non-sectarian. In Manitoba this is not the case. The Roman Catholic Church has certain rights, their religion is recognized by law, and they have the right to have their religion taught in any public school in the Province if there are ten Roman Catholic children attending such school. The Roman Catholics also have the right to have a Roman Catholic teacher in any public school in cities or towns having an average attendance of forty Roman Catholic children and in rural schools if there is an average attendance of twenty-five Roman Catholic children. The Roman Catholic population, if forced to send their children to the public schools by a compulsory school law will demand the assurance of all the rights and privileges given to them by the Laurier-Greenway school settlement, and no school board can refuse to carry out the spirit and letter of the law.

"There is said to be over 9,000 children of school age in the City of Winnipeg who do not attend any school, at least 75 per cent of whom

to Roman Catholics. The church is establishing schools as fast as there means are available there, which is certainly a great boon to the Roman Catholic people, as the public schools are kept open by voluntary subscription. They get no legislative or municipal grants and the Roman Catholic people are taxed to keep up the public schools, to which, as a matter of conscience, they refuse to send their children. In a case of this kind is there a Protestant in this Province who would willingly compel a father to send his children to a public school if he had conscientious scruples against so doing, and if a compulsory school law is passed and the children of the Roman Catholic foreigners are forced into the public schools, every public school in the Province having the necessary number of Roman Catholic children in attendance to entitle them to the half-hour's religious instruction will demand their rights and compensation will be made and compulsory schools will be a hot-bed of sectarianism.

"Another point in this Laurier Greenway school settlement is the religious teaching privileges granted to foreigners. There is not a foreign spoken in the world today but must be taught in the public schools of Manitoba. If there are ten children who speak any foreign language the teaching of such children shall be conducted on such foreign language and English upon the bi-lingual system.

"Now, Sir, there are three or four dozen languages spoken in Winnipeg, and nearly all the foreigners who have not been sending their children to the public schools are Roman Catholics. Each nationality has its own priest. He retains his influence over his community largely through retaining the language and customs of the land from which they came. The school law of this Province says that any foreign language can be taught. That is a right which no foreigner will lose sight of. The Roman Catholic Church encourages the preservation of the native language of its adherents. So it is reasonable to expect a demand from every one of those foreign nationalities to have their native language and English taught to their children upon the bi-lingual system, if they are forced to send their children to the public schools by the operation of a compulsory school law. The Roman Catholic Church has not yet demanded its rights and its privileges under the terms of the Laurier Greenway settlement of 1897. But if the compulsory school law is put in operation and Roman Catholic children are forced by law to attend the public schools all their rights and privileges in regard to religious teaching will follow. The engagement of Roman Catholic teachers, the complete separation of Roman Catholic children for religious instruction and the bi-lingual teaching of foreign languages will be demanded by the church. On account of not having a compulsory school law in this Province, the Roman Catholic people have not asked for a strict enforcement of the law, but have avoided friction by keeping their children at home or sending them to church schools. But if force is to be used to compel them to send their children to schools which they do not believe in, and to which they

have conscientious objections, it is only reasonable to expect a demand for every legal right the law extends to the Roman Catholic people.

"Therefore, I claim that so soon as a compulsory school law is put in operation there will be a demand made for the following rights conceded by the school settlement of 1897:

"1. The right to teach the Roman Catholic religion to Roman Catholic children attending any public school if they so desire.

"2. The right to the use of the public school for at least the time set apart each week for religious instruction if there is one room, and if there are two rooms the exclusive use of one of the rooms for such purpose.

"3. The right to have a Roman Catholic priest or lay person whom he may appoint to teach the Roman Catholic children during the half hour set apart for such purpose.

"4. The right to have complete separation of their children during religious exercises.

"5. The right to have a Roman Catholic teacher employed in any public school in a city or town having an average attendance of twenty Roman Catholic children, and in rural public schools where there is an average attendance of twenty-five Roman Catholic children.

"6. The right to have a Roman Catholic inspector to inspect public schools in which Roman Catholic teachers are employed.

"The school settlement of 1897 recognizes the Roman Catholic religion as one of the subjects to be taught in the public school, and sets apart one half hour of the school day for that purpose. The school settlement of 1897 recognizes the Roman Catholic religion as one of the qualifications for certain teachers in this Province. To carry this Laurier-Greenway school settlement is one of the most disturbing elements that ever disgraced the statutes of any civilized country. It cannot be successfully operated, if the Roman Catholic people insist on their rights which the law gives them, and which they are entitled to. Roman Catholic children are forced into the public schools by a compulsory school law. Now, sir, the Billinger's working provisions of the Laurier-Greenway school settlement, if Roman Catholic children are forced into the public schools by a compulsory school law, will cause endless confusion, if the Winnipeg public schools are controlled by such three or four dozen foreign languages. The Billinger's languages in the Tower of Babel would be in evidence on a smaller scale in the Winnipeg public schools. In order to comply with the Laurier-Greenway school law the Government before passing a compulsory school law will require: First, to start training schools for training bilingual teachers.



in the three or four dozen languages represented in the school population of Winnipeg; second, arrange for the printing and compiling of the text book authorized by law on the bilingual system; third, amend the Laurier-Greenway school law that the bilingual privileges may extend to the different nationalities in the Province.

"If Dr. Dwyer and other advocates of compulsory education would advocate a repeal of this unworkable school law and agitate for a national non-sectarian system, of public schools, in which only the English language would be taught, and to which every child of school age could be compelled by law to attend, and then teach the children patriotism and stop once and forever this foreign nonsense, it would, to my mind, be productive of more good. Have one school, one language, one more flag from Halifax to Vancouver, and the next generation would be loyal enough to present the old motherland with a Dreamought instead of a resumption. It is high time to put a stop to foreigners coming here and setting up a miniature France, a miniature Russia or any other kind of a miniature nation. If those people come here to get more freedom than they ever enjoyed under the governments of their native land and are not willing to become loyal Canadians and loyal British subjects, they should be sent back where they came from. The public schools of Manitoba should not be nurseries for foreign rebels, and if the bilingual privileges granted to foreigners are carried out just what it will mean. Manitoba should have a compulsory school law; there are no two opinions about the necessity for such a law; but if put into operation with the bilingual and sectarian clauses of the Laurier-Greenway school settlement, it will demoralize the public school system and cause strife and discord."

### GOOD ROADS

The Grits have neglected another rail-road roads, trusting to the elements for a favorable breeze. Unfortunately, however, for them they have again over-estimated. The Roblin Government ever since its tenure of office have assisted the several municipalities of the Province in this respect. Thousands of dollars have been paid out for the purpose of thus improving the conditions of the people. It has been the perpetual belief of the Hon. Mr. Rogers to substantially assist the municipalities in their efforts. He has assisted in this character to be the duty of a responsible government, and order into the condition of the roads, and as far as possible, maintain a new country, such as Manitoba, etc. He has gone still further and has called his public in this regard as far as machine roads. He by passing the passage of an Act in the 1910 session of the Legislature calling for the appointment of a good roads commission to further assist the municipalities in the good road making. Such a bill has been received, and is now engaged in his duty.

The Grit machine and are more interested in securing smooth





## Unfair Treatment of the Province of Manitoba by the Dominion Government

### A Short History Showing How Manitoba Has Been Treated Since Its Entry Into Confederation

Under the British North America Act, passed in the year 1867, it was declared in the recital contained in the said Act that the Union of these Provinces was for the purpose of conducing to the welfare of the United Provinces, and to promote the interests of the British Empire.

This was the purpose of Confederation, and it was on this distinct stipulation and understanding that the Provinces of Canada became united. When the Manitoba Act was passed in the year 1870, it became part of the Confederation of Canada, and, therefore, the same provision prevailed that the union of Manitoba into the Confederation of Canada was for the purpose of conducing to the welfare of the Provinces of Manitoba. Unfortunately, however, as exemplified by the treatment that Manitoba has received since it became a sister of Confederation, it does not bear out the statement contained in the original Confederation Act, that such a union would conduce to the welfare of the Province.

#### Retrospective View of Events

In order to fully appreciate the position of Manitoba at the present time as a Province of the Confederation, it is necessary to take retrospective view of events, and to look back to the time when Confederation took place, and the Province was given political existence. The territory now comprised within the limits of Manitoba at one time formed part of what was known as Rupert's Land, the area granted by an Imperial Charter in 1670 to a number of persons describing themselves as the Hudson's Bay Company. At that time, and for many years after, the whole of the North Western portion of Canada was in wild, crude and undeveloped condition, and the Company above named carried on, as its principal occupation, bar trading with the Indians.

The first sign of civilization in Rupert's Land was in 1811, when the Hudson's Bay Company alienated and granted to Lord Selkirk the district described as Assiniboia. The following year witnessed the establishment of the Red River colony by the arrival of a number

persons from the North of Scotland and Ireland. A further settlement consisting of Swiss and French Canadians followed in due course. From the period at which Lord Selkirk's name possessed of the district of Assiniboia to the time of his death in the year 1821, he exercised full control therein as to the granting of freehold estates to the early settlers. This right was perpetuated by his executors until the territory was re-purchased in 1836 by the Hudson's Bay Company.

The general jurisdiction of the Hudson's Bay Company over the vast territory under its control did not in any way affect the colony of Red River, whose affairs were controlled by another body or corporation, first constituted in 1835, known as the Council of Assiniboia. This council was clothed with Legislative jurisdiction, and to the time it ceased to exist, at the time of the transfer of Manitoba to the Dominion, it exercised and dealt with matters judicial and otherwise. The records show that provisions were made relating to all matters of internal government of the district. In fact, in all respects the district was self-governing. The manners of the people were remarkably good, and a ready obedience was at all times yielded to the few simple laws required for their government. A few hundred pounds covered the whole cost of civil government and the administration of justice in the colony.

The negotiations by the Government of Canada for the acquisition of Rupert's Land and the Northwest Territories, and the extinguishment of the rights of the Hudson's Bay Company therein, culminated by the surrender by that Company to Her Majesty in 1869 for a consideration of £300,000 and one-twentieth of the lands in the Province. This surrender was duly accepted by Canada on the 23rd June, 1870, and it was declared by Order-in-Council that from and after the 15th day of July, 1870, Rupert's Land, which included the district of Assiniboia, should upon certain conditions be admitted into and form part of the Dominion of Canada.

### Population of Manitoba in 1870

At this time Manitoba had a mixed population of about 12,000 souls, 2,000 being white and 10,000 Metis or French half-breeds, and embraced an area of 3,500 square miles. The terms and conditions embraced in the Act admitting Manitoba into the Confederation of Canada were, first, responsible Government; second, a money consideration for the purpose of supporting the Government and the Legislature.

It is true that the negotiations respecting the terms of which Manitoba should become incorporated with Confederation, were the subject of negotiations between representatives from what is now the Province of Manitoba and the Dominion authorities, but these delegates to Ottawa in the year 1870 were not in a position, owing to their ignorance









has been pointed out that the other Provinces were interested when entering Confederation, and it is within the province of common sense to conclude with the Canadian political leaders that this was the province of most advantage.

### How Other Provinces Were Treated

The position that each Province should be treated as it was, was maintained but in the case of Prince Edward Island, which had no private land, but was almost entirely unimproved, and for no other reason than its private parties holding the Province. But in Manitoba, on her admission, there were many lands, and a large number of the land of the Province. The case of Manitoba that the terms of the terms negotiated by the Federal Government in 1870 to the debt of the old Red River Company, and the private lands, were not, as is often said, in accordance with the spirit of Confederation, and the treatment extended to the other Provinces, which was the same as that of the British North America Act. And further, that full and complete compensation should be made to the Province for the same domain, so important and valuable, appropriated by the Dominion authorities.

This Province is fully aware of the nature and extent of the request made, and I also refer to the fact that previous attempts had been made by the Federal authorities to counteract the position taken by the Province on this question.

It is true that to a very large extent these contentions have faded away, but inasmuch as the question is by no means a settled one as far as Manitoba is concerned, and as it may be that the same argument may be again advanced, it is well to dwell briefly on this point of the case. Regarding the claim of the Hudson's Bay Company, it is claimed in well informed circles that the Government never established a claim to the title of the land except to those to which Lord Selkirk had extinguished the Indian title and which were subsequently repurchased from his successors by the Hudson's Bay Company.

The extinction of the Hudson's Bay title cannot be viewed in any other light than that of the purchase from the Hudson's Bay Company of certain rights held by that Company to the detriment of the people of Canada, and which were extinguished by the Government thereof in the same way that in other Provinces they have extinguished other rights created in former ages, and which obstructed the progress and development of the country.

### Construction of Canadian Pacific Railway

It is contended that the people of Manitoba should not be held responsible for the expenses incident to the establishment of the rail-

Second, the authors of the *Journal of Democracy* have been very successful in convincing a substantial number of American scholars that the study of political parties is the path to understanding the political system. This is a welcome change from the neglect of parties in the past. The *Journal of Democracy* has been successful in this because it has been successful in publishing articles that are both scholarly and readable. The *Journal of Democracy* has been successful in publishing articles that are both scholarly and readable.

It is submitted that the Government is not entitled to the land of Manitoba under the Dominion Lands Act, because it is not entitled to the land under the 14th section of the Act. It is submitted that the Government is not entitled to the land under the 14th section of the Act, because the \$100,000 per acre is not a consideration for the Province in lieu of land. It is submitted that the Government is not entitled to the land under the 14th section of the Act, because the Government is not entitled to the land under the 14th section of the Act, because the Government is not entitled to the land under the 14th section of the Act.

The unusual position of Manitoba at the present time is intensified, as shown by a review of the manner in which the two new

Provinces to the West were treated at the time of their formation. The terms accorded to these two new Provinces were - for instance - how unfairly Manitoba is being treated at the present time.

Each of the new Provinces to the West annually receive a large annual payment in respect of public lands, estimated at a value of \$47,500,000. These payments start from an annual payment of \$975,000, and may reach as high as an annual payment of \$1,175,000, according as the population increases. It is pointed out that Manitoba is entitled to equal treatment in the matter of its public lands as the new Provinces referred to, and that the public payments of \$100,000 at present paid to Manitoba are grossly inadequate, and that therefore its absolute financial position is being placed on a very disadvantageous side.

With the financial arrangements on which the new Provinces now are possessed of Provincial status, this Province is in a particularly crippled or decried condition, except as it reflects that Manitoba is now at a marked disadvantage by comparison. These Provinces are given far superior terms and more advantageous privilege than those enjoyed by Manitoba which has a greater population than either, and the people of this Province very properly resent the present state of affairs, and desire a speedy change to be made, and demand the rectification of the gross wrong perpetrated.

### Manitoba's Lands a Deep Rooted Matter

The matter of the public lands of Manitoba is deep rooted, and one that never will be settled finally except in a manner opposed to the people. It is further pointed out that no suit has been ever brought against Manitoba for the recovery of its public lands. The Dominion authorities, as before outlined, were presented or expected to be presented in the case of the new Provinces at the time of their formation, pointing dissimilarity of treatment, and emphasizing the fact that Manitoba always has been required to have the same treatment as being before the Dominion authorities, the falsity of their treatment in regard to public lands.

The manner in which the Province has been treated, too, with respect to the swamp lands is simply disgraceful. In another portion of this pamphlet will be found a full explanation of this subject, showing conclusively that while it was intended that the Province should receive upwards of 10,000,000 acres of swamp lands, only 2,000,000 acres have been received up to the present time.

The administration of the School Lands and the School Land-Tax is also unjustly retained. Interest at 5 per cent. is only ad-



latter is still another evidence that it was alive to and appreciative of the rights and interests of the people.

### The Public Abattoir Bill

His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba, enacts as follows:

1. For the purpose of encouraging, fostering and developing the live-stock industry of the Province, and bettering the conditions of those engaged therein, there may be appropriated from and paid to the City of Winnipeg or the City of St. Boniface, out of moneys to the credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Province a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, for the purpose of acquiring a site for and erecting, in erecting, equipping, operating and maintaining thereon a public market and a public abattoir for the slaughter of cattle and their live stock, together with a suitable cold storage plant.

2. For all and singular the said purposes the Government may enter into an agreement or agreements with the council of any city, containing such mutual covenants, provisions and conditions as may be agreed upon, and the council of any such city shall have power to enter into such agreement or agreements with the Government.

3. Upon and after the execution of the agreement or agreements herebefore referred to, the council of the said city shall have power of authority by by-law, and without the submission thereof to the approval of the electors qualified to vote on money by-laws in said city, to raise a debt or debts not exceeding the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars by the issue and sale of debentures. Such debentures shall bear such rates of interest not exceeding five per centum per annum, payable at such times as the council of the said city may direct, and the principal of the same shall be payable at the time to be fixed by the council, not more than fifty years from the issue of the said debentures.

4. For the purposes of expediting the said money, and complying with the provisions of this Act, and any agreement or agreements made pursuant thereto, the said Government

may cause to be appointed not exceeding three commissioners, who shall be designated "The Board of Abattoir Commissioners."

5. In addition to the duties hereinafter laid down by this Act and any regulations made do and containing such other duties as may be laid down in any agreement or agreements between the Government and the city, made pursuant to the provisions of the Act.

6. No liability of the said Government, greater than the sum of one thousand dollars, shall be created by this Act.

7. This Act shall come into force on the day it is assented to.



the Government should pay the cost of the medical and nursing expenses of the injured workman and his family up to 50 per cent of the cost of his medical expenses.

10. That a fund of 10 lakhs of rupees should be set up for the compensation of injured workmen of Rs. 1,000.

11. That notice of accident should be given to the Government of the happening of the accident, and the Government should be empowered to appoint a committee to inquire into the accident, and the Government should be empowered to award the compensation of the injured workman and his family up to 50 per cent of the cost of his medical expenses.

12. That the Government should be empowered to award the compensation of the injured workman and his family up to 50 per cent of the cost of his medical expenses, and the Government should be empowered to award the compensation of the injured workman and his family up to 50 per cent of the cost of his medical expenses.

13. That a medical workman should be appointed in the Imperial Army, and should be paid from the revenue of the Army.

14. That the compensation of the injured workman should be paid to the Government of the Province, and the Government of the Province should be empowered to award the compensation of the injured workman and his family up to 50 per cent of the cost of his medical expenses.

15. That the compensation of the injured workman should be paid to the Government of the Province, and the Government of the Province should be empowered to award the compensation of the injured workman and his family up to 50 per cent of the cost of his medical expenses.

16. That the compensation of the injured workman should be paid to the Government of the Province, and the Government of the Province should be empowered to award the compensation of the injured workman and his family up to 50 per cent of the cost of his medical expenses.

17. That the compensation of the injured workman should be paid to the Government of the Province, and the Government of the Province should be empowered to award the compensation of the injured workman and his family up to 50 per cent of the cost of his medical expenses.

18. That the compensation of the injured workman should be paid to the Government of the Province, and the Government of the Province should be empowered to award the compensation of the injured workman and his family up to 50 per cent of the cost of his medical expenses.

19. That should it be proved that the workman at the time of the accident was drunk, he shall be serious misconduct, and he shall be deprived of compensation.

20. That the presence or interrupted presence of a fellow workman from a threatened danger shall not be deemed to be serious or without misconduct, and the accident will be deemed to have occurred in the course of his employment.

21. That the Government should appoint and pay a skilled physician as medical referee, who decision in case of disagreements be

tween the physician of the workman and of the employer should be final, and that such referee might on request at any time sit with an arbitrator as an assessor in fixing compensation.

15. That a workman should not be required to attend more than one review at shorter intervals than three months, except by order of a judge.

15(1). That when a workman returns to work, the compensation that was received by him shall be reduced, so that his present wages and compensation should together amount to his former wages.

152. That when weekly compensation is commuted for a lump sum, the amount of such commutation shall, including the amounts already paid, not exceed in whole \$1,500.

153. That in case of fatal accidents compensation shall cease to any dependent, so soon as, in the opinion of the judge, such dependent is capable of self support.

154. That the judge may or may not award costs to either parties as to him may seem just, and if he allows costs, he shall tax and fix the amount thereof. In no case shall he award more than \$25 and costs against the petitioner or more than \$100 costs against the respondent.

16. That the word "dependent" should be defined "dependent for the necessities of life."

17. That provision should be made for a substantial deposit of cash or bonds to be made with the Government by all companies doing accident and liability insurance in the Province, and that all such companies should be required to make to the Provincial Government regular returns such as are now made to the Federal Government by Life Companies.

18. That in all cases where a claim is established against an employer, and he is covered by liability insurance, the party entitled by serving a written notice on the company or its representatives in Manitoba, shall have a charge against the said insurance company to the extent of its liability to the insured, or up to a sufficient amount to satisfy the award, and further, that the workman shall have right of action against the company as for a debt to that amount.

19. That the Board of County Court Judges be forthwith commissioned to fix rules of Court, and that they may, as far as the same are applicable, adopt the rules of court prevailing under the Imperial Act.

Every interest concerned is satisfied with the Bill enacted by the Roblin Government—both the employer of labor and the employee—the fullest possible protection has been afforded to all classes.



## TOBIAS CRAWFORD NORRIS AND LOCAL GRIT AGGREGATION ARE ALL HIRED OPPONENTS OF PRESENT GOVERNMENT

Mr. Norris and company, who, for the past three years, have played an engagement in the Legislative Chamber of the Province, consisting of Political Vaudeville of an amusing but pointless character, and for which the public treasury is required annually to disgorge \$1,000 per artist, are all of the Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde persuasion, which means that they have two distinct make-ups, one with which to fool and befuddle, if possible, the electorate, and the other—their real characters—to so acquit themselves by aspersions, muckraking, and general hypocrisy and innuendo, that their Ottawa masters and employers will retain their names on the Dominion pay roll. Below is the caste of the artistic coterie:

School Lands Auctioneer—Tobias Crawford Norris.

Also Ditto—George H. Walbridge.

Indian Doctor—Dr. Armstrong.

Smallpox Doctor—Dr. Thornton.

Partner of Another One—Dr. McConnell.

Postmaster—J. Baird.

Major—V. Winkler.

Legal Expert—J. A. Campbell.

Land Titles Specialist—T. H. Johnson.

Homestead Inspector with easy hours—Capt. Jonasson.

Onlookers with Hopes—Balance of the Company.

This last legislative mental acrobatic and juggling engagement ended with their performances last March, and the company will disband, after barnstorming the country, immediately on the eve of the next Provincial elections—on which date the public will accelerate their exit to private life. They will then be plain school lands auctioneers, Indian doctors, land titles specialists, homestead inspectors, smallpox doctors, and general political knockabouts. The reflection is a sad one! The hope is held out, however, that the aggregation will then again unite forces, and thus be enabled to revive with profit to themselves—as no doubt will be the case—that old familiar burlesque which they are so familiar.

**"The Dominion Is Our Meat"**

# The Dominion Government Local Play Actors



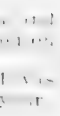
T. NORRIS and Dr. H. J. JACKSON. T. Norris is a local actor who has been in the Dominion Government service for many years. Dr. H. J. Jackson is a local actor who has been in the Dominion Government service for many years.



VALENTINE WINKLER and GEO. WALTON. Valentine Winkler is a local actor who has been in the Dominion Government service for many years. Geo. Walton is a local actor who has been in the Dominion Government service for many years.



1. The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the English language.



13 J. McCONNELL: Well, then, I guess you're not out of pocket. Still, no thing too far out with, then, don't take away and search for the postoffice.

14 B. B. ARD: I suppose, McConnell, you're all right. Your check, from out-tawa, came to your partner, didn't it?"



GEO. MALCOLM: "Well, Ross, will this let you?"

D. A. ROSS: "Don't think it will. I never could get the fellows out here to recognize my services. They don't seem to think I was any good. I thank the world I'm doing this. So much so I guess I'm not good graft from some quarter. You haven't got anything set for you, Malcolm?"

GEO. MALCOLM: "No, not yet, but by jove, if the fellows here are getting it like that, I don't see why I shouldn't come in for a share."



J. A. CAMPBELL: Dauphin: "I apparently got to credit for anything—discredited by friends and foes alike."

## PAST GRIT DRAINAGE DISTRICTS CONTRACTS AND THOSE OF THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT

### A Strong Contrast

Under the Greenway Government two Drainage Districts were formed, known as the St. Andrews Marsh Drainage District and the Boy's Swamp Drainage District. The manner in which these contracts were let and the work performed was most unsatisfactory proceeding.

#### St. Andrews Marsh Drainage District

In the St. Andrews Marsh District a contract was called for an expenditure of \$80,000, but debentures were issued for \$100,000. The contract was awarded to a friend of the Government at a stipulated sum of \$91,760. No provision was introduced into the contract for the non-completion of the work. Strong conditions were merely taken as contrary. The Minister, under instructions of the then Minister of Public Works, made advances to the contractor to the extent of \$17,000 so that the debentures were cashed. Subsequently exorbitant were permitted to be made by the contractor at the rank at the request of the Minister and the Deputy Minister of the Department to the extent of \$30,000, and it also transpired that important changes were made in the contract and the plans without the knowledge and consent of the Department. The drainage area, without the consent of the property owners of the district was decreased and the excavation increased.

A steam dredge was purchased at a cost of over \$1,500, and the contractor was permitted to use the same at no cost to himself. This dredge was afterwards abandoned by the contractor, and became a dead asset to the Department.

When the present government took office it was claimed by the settlers that the work performed was not productive of satisfactory results, and this was so obviously the case that the Minister of Public Works in the Roblin Government was obliged to relieve a large portion of lands included in the drainage area from taxation.

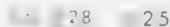
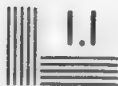
It was also found that a large proportion of the lands in the district were untaxable. A Commission was appointed by the Government to go fully into the whole question, and after an exhaustive enquiry it was recommended that the Government relieve all lands in the district from taxation which were clearly not benefited.

In such an unsatisfactory condition, therefore, are the affairs of this district that the result will be that a large loss will be sustained by the Government, the Province having guaranteed the principal and interest of the debentures.



MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1963 O - 344-114



U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1963 O - 344-114

## The Boyne Swamp Drainage Contract

[illegible][illegible][illegible]



## The Contractor Was Overpaid \$45,000

[illegible]

*Journal of Management Education* 30(6)p.789-804

(b)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} f(T^k x)$  exists almost everywhere and equals  $\int_X f d\mu$ .

Available from the following sources:

VOLUME 10 NUMBER 1 SPRING 2008

2000 年 10 月

## The Good Work Performed Under the Present Government

Since the present Government assumed office seventeen new drainage districts have been formed, and the work either completed, or is under construction. Throughout the whole work the various details in connection therewith have been executed in a most business-like and methodical manner. No favorite contractors employed. No extravagant and questionable payments. The accomplishments have been singularly wonderful. Lands hitherto unfit for cultivation have been made arable, and their values increased, in some cases to the extent of five or six times their former value. Over a million acres of land have been reclaimed and returned to the cultivator. Over a thousand miles of drains have been dug.

## THE THIN-RED-LINE ARTIST—LEECH

It is a pleasure to give a warm welcome to the new members of the Board. A. Mr. Deed, an architect, is elected 1994-1995. He is a former secretary and chairman in the Presbyterian congregation of the First Presbyterian Church, New York, and a Gentile husband and father of 3. The names of the new and good Christians are listed along with those of the old ones in the report.

The permeation of this message among our faithful congregation, Mr. R. E. A. Leach, life of congregation, is a great effort. A. Mr. Mr. Leach, son of Mr. Leach's assistant, in the year 1994-1995, has been appointed to the position of the new congregation. W. H. Hughes, another of those working is working a hard day's work for a special of self-fulfillment. A. Mr. Ketter, an active instrument in stilling off Conservatives, from the time, has also been taken care of, as Mr. Neighor, an old secretary, is C. A. Young, Mr. Young, in

also been looked after, as also others holding at the present time more or less high and exalted positions.

This Thin Red Line artist, Leech, appears to have been born with all the characteristics that his name implies. Like the demand of the horse leech his cry is "Give, Give, Give," and, of course, he must be kept quiet and his demands are therefore promptly met by the Ottawa machine.

The following dispatch from Ottawa, under date February 27th, 1910, will give some idea of the ramblings of the gentleman named, and what he has drawn for his "special work," since his engagement.

### **Leech Draws Fat Government Wage**

#### **Thin-Red-Line Artist's Salary and Expense Bill Bigger Than Ever**

OTTAWA, Feb. 27. — R. E. A. Leech, of Thin Red Line fame, besides being engaged at the Liberal headquarters at Winnipeg, is also drawing a fat salary from the Dominion Government at Ottawa for various services which he is expected to perform. In answer to questions put last week by W. D. Staines, Macdonald, Manitoba, Hon. Frank Oliver, Minister of the Interior, handed down some interesting information with respect to Mr. Leech.

At the present time he is supposed to be inspector of Dominion lands for the Province of Saskatchewan. He was first employed by the Dominion Government January 1, 1905, as inspector of Dominion lands agencies, and his valuable services since then have called for numerous increases in salary, and the allowance of expense sheets which have gone far beyond what he actually drew in salary.

Furthermore, he has been in the employ of the Ottawa authorities since the date of his appointment, most of the time in the capacity of inspecting Dominion land agencies. For a portion of the year 1908 he was employed in connection with the distribution of seed corn, and at the present moment, according to the information of the Minister of the Interior, handed down in the House, he is a supposed inspector of Dominion lands.

For six months of the year, 1904-05, Mr. Leech drew a salary of \$1,000, during which time his expense bill was \$840.60. For the following year his salary allowance is given as \$2,000, and his expenses for the same period \$3,676. For nine months of the next year his

received a salary allowance of \$1,500, and his expenses totalled \$2,736.02.

The following term, 1907-08, his salary was \$2,000; 1908-09 \$2,666.66, and for ten months of 1909-10, \$2,500. His expense money for the same respective terms was \$2,403.79, \$2,766.53, and \$3,350.

Mr. Leech, in other words, has drawn since his appointment \$11,666.66 as salary and \$16,772.71 as expense money, a total of \$28,439.40.

### **T. H. JOHNSON AND HIS ABNORMAL APPETITE FOR PUBLIC MONEY**

The stupendous cost to the people of Canada of the Transcontinental Railway, which has jumped to two hundred million dollars, is readily explainable, if many such rapacious appetites, as is evidently possessed by our friend Johnson, require to be satisfied. Mr. Johnson evidently looked upon this political client as an easy mark.

In 1908 he put in bills for passing titles amounting to over \$1,700. His regular rate for passing an ordinary Torrens title, for which Winnipeg lawyers charge \$5, was no less than \$30. There were 81 titles reaching the sum of \$2,520, or some six times the ordinary rate. In addition, Mr. Johnson, it was shown, had devised a delightful scheme for increasing the bills. When a title was wanted on a section all owned by one man, instead of taking out one title, which was all that was necessary, Mr. Johnson made out four titles, charging \$30 in each case, or twenty times the ordinary fee or four times his own regular fee. Time and again this was shown to be the case.

It was shown that time and again Mr. Johnson had drawn three and four titles on parcels of land where only one was necessary, charging in each case \$30 a title, amounting to \$90 or \$120 where even, at his own rate, \$30 was all that was justifiable. It was also shown that Mr. Johnson had no instructions from the Commission to draw up titles in this manner.

It was also shown that there were thirty-two titles drawn of land held by the Province of Manitoba, covering that many quarter sections. These thirty-two quarters were comprised in eighteen separate certificates, and in fact might have been covered by even a much less number of transfers.

### **Even Charlie Young Protested**

Mr. Johnson charged \$30 each for the whole 32, with disbursements extra, and as well making the country pay \$3 each for the necessary registrations. It came to light also that even Charles A. Young,

the Commission. The Commission could not believe that Mr. Johnson had made a mistake in putting in a bill for \$8000 for the purchase of the St. Ignace property, the lands which "cost" J. H. Kern and the Co. \$8000, and that there were no other lands which were "bought" by the same party.

On March 10, 1907, Mr. Johnson introduced a bill for \$8000. He made a statement in which he said that he had made a mistake. Mr. Young protested against the bill, saying that he must have meant \$600. The bill was then amended to \$500. Mr. Johnson stated that the \$500 was for the purchase of the lands, the responsibility for the mistake being Mr. Young's in drawing out the amendment. It was then shown that in 1907, Mr. Johnson had introduced a bill for \$750 for the purchase of the lands, and this was cut down to \$500.

### A Lame Explanation

Mr. Johnson gave a lame explanation of his error for putting in the supplementary bill of \$8000. He insisted, and he feared found it in too high a bill in 1906 the Railway Commissioners might think it was "he which this."

To quote Mr. Johnson: "I felt at the time the charge was ridiculously low. I feared, though, if I rendered a large bill it would appear as if I was the whole thing, and Mr. Young was merely looking on, so the following year I put in a bill for the \$8000."

"Did not Mr. Young write protesting against the bill, and saying you must have meant \$600 instead of \$8000?" asked Mr. McIlhenny.

At first Mr. Johnson's memory failed him, but he admitted it was true.

In connection with Mr. Johnson's bill of 1906-07, contained in the public accounts reports just before the election, it is interesting to note that his bill was actually cut for two by the Commission. In the following year Mr. Johnson evidently squared himself and introduced a bill for \$8000 and additional \$200.

To summarise, there was in all \$9000 charged for the purchase of the lands. The Kern and Matthews only owned 1000 acres, 500 of which were 100 and 500 acre titles. For these the Mr. Johnson charged \$8000 and all disbursements. Of the remaining \$1000, 68 were shown to have been Turner's titles and 32 were of 100 and 500 acre titles, and even in this it appeared from the bill that three were Matthews'. Of the 68 Turner's titles, 32 were, as stated above, held by the Province of Manitoba in only 100 and 500 acre titles, several of which were 100 and

the counter action. Many times other parties not interested had sent in checks of two or three hundred dollars in title. In one case Mr. Johnson's firm had split them into separate checks, and in each case the Transcontinental paid the full \$30 fee and a commission.

### Johnson's Little Bill In Detail

Fee upon passing title, 7 at \$30..\$	210 00		
Attending Springfield county, two days, \$25 and \$40 .. . . .	65 00		
Sundry fees .. . . .	188 60		
Outlay .. . . .	74 23		
		\$ 537 83	\$ 74 23
Passing titles, 6 at \$30 .. . . . \$	180 00		
Outlay .. . . .	56 13		
		236 13	56 13
Passing titles, 7 at \$30 .. . . . \$	210 00		
Outlay .. . . .	36 56		
		246 56	36 56
Sundry fees .. . . . \$	349 40		
Outlay .. . . .	68 71		
		418 11	68 71
Passing titles, 10 at \$30 .. . . . \$	300 00		
Outlay .. . . .	62 88		
		362 88	62 88
Passing titles, 28 at \$30 .. . . . \$	840 00		
Outlay .. . . .	107 28		
		947 28	107 28
Sundry fees .. . . . \$	73 50		
Outlay .. . . .	7 82		
		81 32	7 82
Passing titles, 17 at \$30 .. . . . \$	510 00		
Outlay .. . . .	99 24		
		609 24	99 24
Examining and reporting on titles, examining certificate of title and land purchased from E. C. Mathews, for \$84,000 (claim reduced over \$30,000) .. . . . \$	400 00		
Fees already paid .. . . .	60 60		
		540 00	

Passing titles, 5, each purchased from Kern for \$148,000, each.....	\$ 500.00		
For already paid.....	50.00		
		470.00	
Passing titles, 5, at \$30, each.....	\$ 150.00		
Expense.....	33.69		
		183.69	33.69
Sundry fees.....	13.50		
Outlay.....	13.82		
		27.32	13.82
Passing titles, 7, at \$30, each.....	\$ 210.00		
Outlay.....	50.96		
		260.96	50.96
		\$474.32	\$614.32
Passing titles, 81, at \$30, each.....	\$2,520.00		
Re Kern and Matthews.....	600.00		
Sundry fees.....	600.00		
Outlay.....	644.32		
		\$1,721.32	

### The Grafting Continues

Unabashed, however, by the disclosures, and in complete faith, Mr. Johnson still continues doing business at the same old rate. The Trans-continental is his seat. His name appears on further religious graft in succeeding public accounts of the Dominion, and near to find this is the gentleman who has the audacious presumption to make calumnies against the characters of honorable men.

### Drew Upwards of \$1,500 in 1909

The public accounts show that Mr. Johnson drew \$300 for each title put through for the Transcontinental Railway in 1909. Not only was this the case, but he received a fee of \$800 for a report to Ottawa in 1909, to explain before a Committee of the House of Commons a system devised by him by which a large graft was possible for his special benefit. For this trip, too, he was paid his travelling expenses to Ottawa, amounting to \$131.40. Such conduct as Mr. Johnson is so guilty of is unworthy of any honorable man. He is a creation of the Ottawa Government, however, which probably creates the opinion of right and wrong.

We leave him to wallow in the Grafting mire. When he comes to this earthly sphere an epitaph should be inscribed on his tomb:

"The Transcontinental Railway was built by graft. He well deserved the epitaph, **TO-HOLD AND-TO-HOLD JOHNSON.**"

## HOW THE OTTAWA FRIENDS OF THE LOCAL GRIT COTERIE DISSIPATE OUR RESOURCES

### A Sifton-Brother-in-Law-Burrows Combination

The following is a list of timber berths granted to Mr. Burrows, Sifton's brother-in-law, between 1898 and 1904. A majority of them were obtained immediately before, or soon after, certain "favourable" changes were made in the regulations:

No. of Berth.	Date Granted	Area Square Miles
814 . . . . .	May 30, 1898 . . . . .	15
827 . . . . .	Sept. 4, 1898 . . . . .	44
966 . . . . .	. . . . .	50
992 . . . . .	Dec. 30, 1901 . . . . .	40
1000 . . . . .	Feb. 10, 1902 . . . . .	5
1001 . . . . .	Feb. 10, 1902 . . . . .	6
1002 . . . . .	Feb. 10, 1902 . . . . .	4
1016 . . . . .	March 7, 1903 . . . . .	10
1047 . . . . .	March 7, 1903 . . . . .	50
1054 . . . . .	April 8, 1903 . . . . .	1
1068 . . . . .	June 24, 1903 . . . . .	44 <sup>1</sup>
1073 . . . . .	July 15, 1903 . . . . .	20
1093 . . . . .	Nov. 11, 1903 . . . . .	12
1094 . . . . .	Nov. 11, 1903 . . . . .	27
1099 . . . . .	Nov. 11, 1903 . . . . .	44
1120 . . . . .	Jan. 27, 1904 . . . . .	15
1191 . . . . .	Dec. 7, 1904 . . . . .	50
1192 . . . . .	Dec. 7, 1904 . . . . .	50

According to Mr. Burrows' own statement made in the House of Commons (Hansard, 1908, page 8756), he secured in all in his own name 434 square miles, or 341,760 acres. He has also a half interest in the Imperial Pulp Company, which has acquired over 400 square miles, and was interested as a silent, but exceedingly active and highly profited partner, in a purchase of at least 250 square miles more.

Thus the brother-in-law of Sifton is put in possession of a domain. Who is the silent partner?

Has anyone ever heard Tobias Crawford Norrie utter a word of criticism of this outrageous giving away of the valuable timber area of the West?

44

### A Rake-off—\$122,800

## An Object Lesson for the Local Grit Purity Politicians

## The Country Robbed of An Enormous Amount

[illegible]

1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 25

**Market Value \$125 Per Acre**

Moreover, the detection of the  $\nu_{\mu}$  flux by the KamLAND experiment is in good agreement with the prediction of the standard solar model. With this paper, we have shown that the solar neutrino flux is the same as the solar photon flux. As a result, the solar neutrino flux is the same as the solar photon flux. This is a very important result, because it shows that the solar neutrino flux is the same as the solar photon flux. This is a very important result, because it shows that the solar neutrino flux is the same as the solar photon flux.

[illegible][illegible]



Edward E. C. Matthews, as partner in the deal. He was the one who sold to Mr. McEntosh, and was the one who made the deal for the Government, but he had no interest.

Kern had 640 acres of his own land, and a half interest in 2,000 acres. Those options had been made in the spring of 1906, under the order of Commissioner Young, who had ordered Matthews to buy the land for the Government, and to sell it to the Government for the same price.

#### Government Pays \$250 to \$325 Per Acre

In November, 1906, Commissioner Young proceeded to buy the land he wanted. He concluded that he needed 800 acres and he first bought 180 acres from Kern. Mr. Kern kept back 160 acres, and agreed with Mr. Young on a price for the other 180 acres, on condition that the workshops should be placed within 500 feet of Kern's remaining quarter section. On this condition Mr. Young paid Mr. Kern \$287.50 an acre, with the understanding that the price was to be \$250 an acre, or \$18,000 more if the shops were not so located. So you have the following transaction:

Mr. Kern paid .....	\$ 59,200
Government paid Kern (at least) .....	138,000
Profit .....	78,800
Or 133 per cent.	

Next came the purchase by the Commissioner of the 320 acres held under option by Kern and Matthews. In November, 1906, Mr. Young bought this land for \$81,000 (\$250 an acre for one 160 acres, and \$275 for the other). Kern and Matthews had held their option only since May, and had paid only one-third of their purchase price of \$10,000. The other two-thirds was not paid until the Government had made an advance of \$30,000 to Kern and Matthews to enable them to acquire their title. So, not only did the Commissioner allow the middlemen a profit of 110 per cent., but he furnished them the capital to carry through the operation. The two deals together work out as follows:—

#### Rake-off 125 Per Cent.

Paid by the middlemen .....	\$ 99,200
Paid by the Government .....	222,000
Profits .....	122,800
Or 123 per cent.	

There was never the slightest need of these intermediaries. The Commissioners knew better than Kern or Matthews what land they would require. They could have bought from McIntosh, the Arctic

[illegible]

It is not clear, however, why the majority of the people who were interviewed were not interviewed. The study, however, did not include the people of that age and sex who were interviewed, which were not included in the analysis.

[C. G. C. and N. G. and his co-workers] — the co-workers of the author, besides from the above.

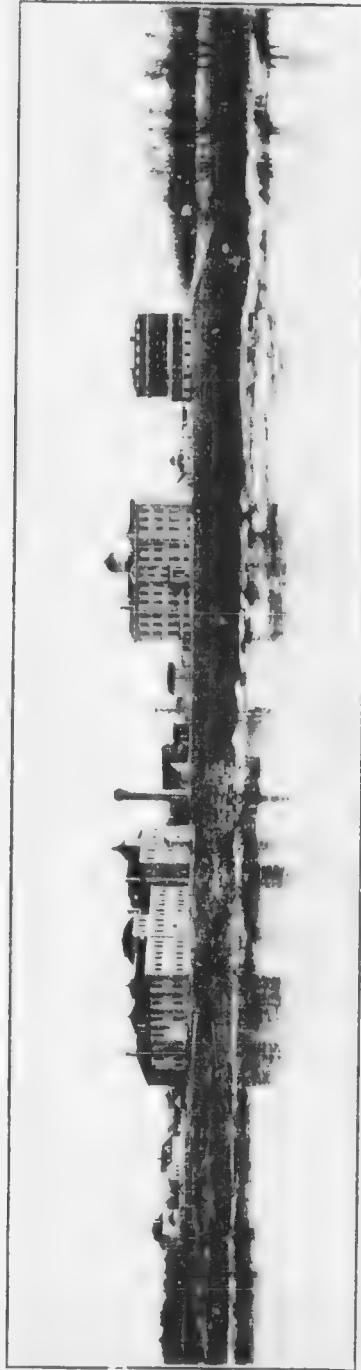
## **The Agricultural College and What it is Doing for the Farming Community of the Province**

One of the greatest boons to the agricultural interests of the Province was the creation of the Manitoba Agricultural College by the Roblin Government. For some years before the present administration assumed office, Mr. Greenway talked of the erection of a college where the young men of the Province could be educated in the most improved methods of farming, but the late premier did nothing more than talk. He did not make a single move to bring to a reality what was recognized to be a necessity if the farmers of the Province of Manitoba were to occupy the same position in the agricultural world as the farmers of other provinces.

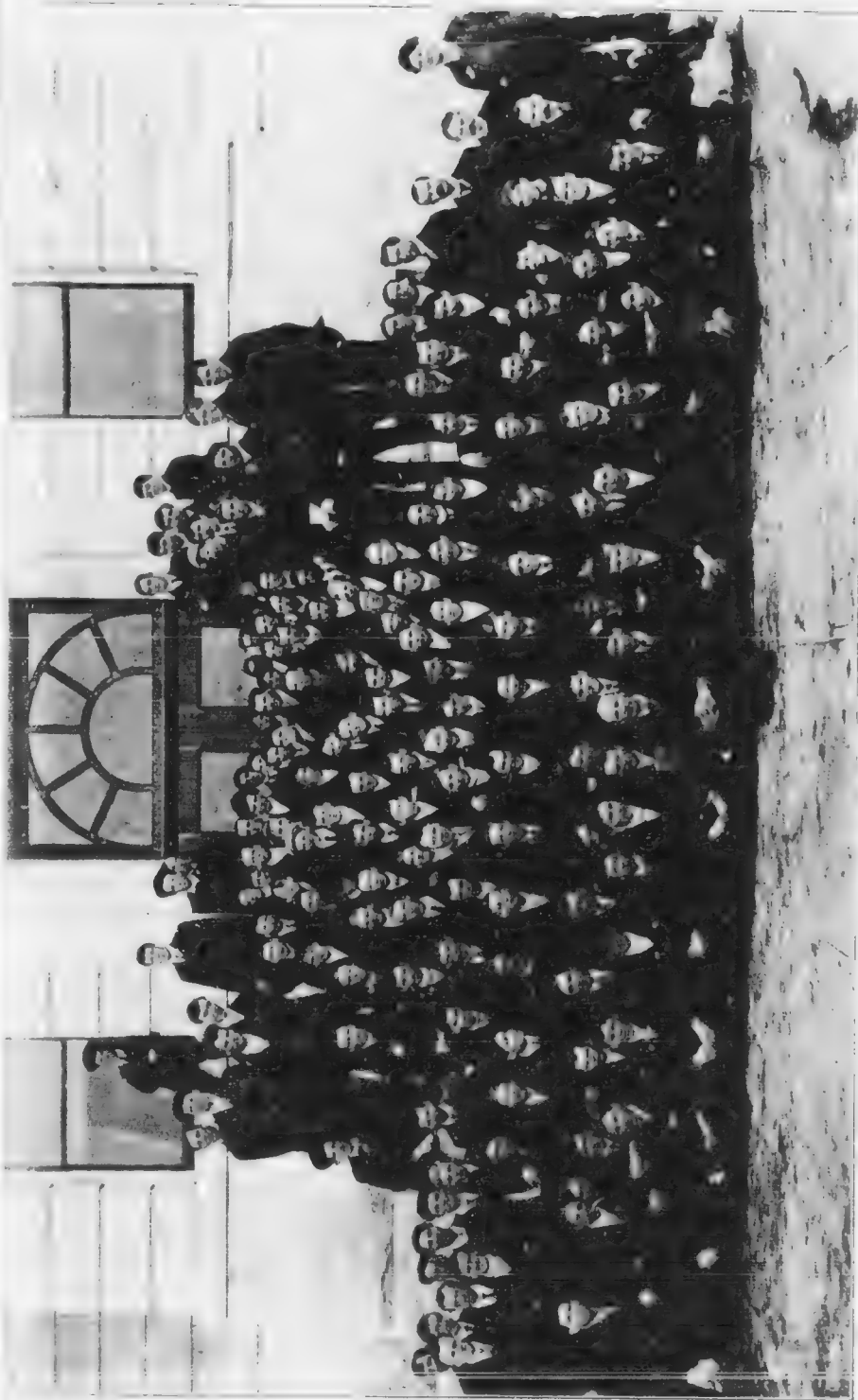
In its platform announced in 1899, the Conservative party of Manitoba declared its intention of having an agricultural college constructed should it be returned to power. One of the Roblin Government's first moves was to carry out the promise it had made to the electors in this regard, and Manitoba today can boast of having one of the best institutions for the training of the young men of the Province in farming. It is second to none. The work has been carried out at a large cost, but none will attempt to claim that the money is not well spent. The college is doing a splendid work, which is and will continue to be appreciated to the fullest extent by those engaged in agricultural pursuits.

There are several buildings connected with the college, and each of them is thoroughly up-to-date in every respect, leaving nothing to be desired from the point of comfort for the students or the needs of those engaged in the instruction of the young men and women who are taking courses in practical agriculture and domestic science. Up to the present time over half a million dollars has been expended for grounds, but still more is to be spent, one of the latest decisions of the Government being to erect a domestic science building, where the young women will be trained in a work that will make them the more useful in the home. Already the instructor in this branch has been engaged, and is giving the Normal school students and teachers lessons in domestic economy. This work has been carried on during the vacation, and the success which attended the opening course was far beyond expectations.

In addition to the erection of a domestic science building, the Government has decided to extend the usefulness of the college by adding to the farm a large tract of land immediately adjoining the present



AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE BUILDINGS



STUDENTS AT AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE



STUDENTS IN DOMESTIC SCIENCE AT AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

grounds. When the college buildings were constructed it was thought that they would be fully large enough to meet the needs of the institution for many years to come, but already it is apparent that unless the capacity of the college is increased it will be impossible to accommodate all who apply for permission to take the regular course. The college is beautifully situated, close to the western limits of the City of Winnipeg, and on the south bank of the Assiniboine river. It has an abundant supply of good water secured from artesian wells. The buildings are all heated by steam from a central plant. They are lighted by electricity and drained by a system of sewers controlled entirely on the college grounds.

The Roblin Government has thus made a reality out of a Grib myth.

### **A Large Enrolment of Students Proving that the College is Being Appreciated and Taken Advantage Of**

The enrolment of students on the 31st of March, 1910 was 592, of these

207 took the regular course,

155 teachers took Normal course,

55 pupils took the engineering course,

175 pupils took the business course.

### **TECHNICAL EDUCATION FOR MANITOBA — ANOTHER FORWARD STEP TO BE TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT**

One of the most recent of the many forward steps taken by the Roblin Government has a very important bearing on the education of the young in the Province. With Manitoba so largely agricultural in its character, the Government has naturally devoted the major part of its attention in the direction of benefiting the farmers, and it now considers that the time has come when it should enact legislation along a line which has been under consideration for some time, and which will prove of inestimable value in fitting the boys and girls for the battle of life. This legislation relates to manual training in the schools, and ere long this class of instruction will be given.

In the Legislature, on March 15th last, Hon. Robert Rogers, after speaking of the Workmen's Compensation Act, and the benefits that would accrue to it for the working classes, said that for a very considerable time the Government had been legislating for the interests of the farmers, and for the interests of the classes, and the time had now arrived when the Government of the Province felt a duty resting upon







fiftieth of townships, and so on northward until the 256,000 acres of land have been selected. *Now, as the greater portion of the land grant in which the Government is allowed to select lands is unsurveyed, the work of inspection is blocked, and cannot be completed until a survey of those townships has been made.* The injustice and injury to the Province lies in the fact that the Government inspectors are held back, because of this restriction, from inspecting lands situated further north in the land grant, which are known to be very much superior in quality, and which are being rapidly disposed of by the Canadian Northern Company."

It will be observed that until a survey was placed selections had to stand. Mr. Davidson and Mr. Rogers both went to Ottawa and pleaded for a survey as soon as possible in order to get a title to the acreage named in the agreement. The request was given favorable consideration, but the years 1902, 1903 and 1904 passed and there was no sign of a single solitary survey or going out or any evidence that any ever would be sent out.

Thus the asset, if such it could be classed, was a dead one; in fact, it was more of a liability than otherwise. Out of the selections made by Mr. Davidson, when he found he could go no farther, only 600 sections had been sold, and the total sum paid was \$13,766, the interest on the bonds having to be paid in the meantime.

An arrangement was, therefore, made by the present Government whereby all claims would be released on this matter and a positive asset, when the payment by the railway company to the Province of the sum of \$400,000 with interest thereon.

The settlement was a most beneficial one to the State of the Province. The money received is being, and will continue to be, put into public buildings, and devoted to assisting the farmer by increasing roads and bridges and other like necessities. As this is no better than having a most improbable collateral investment, and which the Dominion Government was determined to do away with, so that the Province might make selections under the Greenway agreement. Nine tenths of a cent is better than none at all.

At the session of the Legislature in 1909, the Hon. Mr. Rogers, in replying to certain allegations made by Mr. Neave respecting the Hudson's Bay land grant, made the following explanations. He said: "I fancy it will only take a moment to satisfy the House of the incorrectness of the statements. The honorable gentleman says the Greenway Government bought 256,000 acres of land and the present Government are responsible for its management and sale. I want to say that no honorable gentleman, either inside or outside the House, thinks the Greenway Government purchased 256,000 acres of land or that the

present Government has anything to do with it insofar as ability to control it is concerned. They are not acquainted with the facts, and make statements that are incorrect and cannot be borne out by public record. I am astonished that my honorable friend undertook to deal with it in a completely unreasonable and unjust manner. The Government had a right under an agreement made by the Greenway Government to select the land under certain conditions. There were conditions attached to the agreement, and they were similar to most agreements made by honorable gentlemen opposite. They were not susceptible to being carried out in the interests of the Province. When the Greenway Government made the contract by which they claimed they were to get a total of 256,000 acres of land it was provided that such land, when transferred to the Government of the Province would precede any settlement of the Hudson Bay claim. What happened? When we came into power in 1900, we started to inspect and examine the land with a view to securing an agreement. The land commissioner sent out commissioners; they were gone some time, and when they came back they said they were only able to select 14,000 acres of land, because the land had not been surveyed. Mr. Davidson went to Ottawa to try and get them surveyed, but without effect. We pleaded with the Ministry, but had no satisfaction; we pleaded for a year, but without success, and the land is not surveyed yet. Under the contract it was only possible to survey one particular section in one particular township in one particular range. It would require 56 townships surveyed before it would be possible to get one solitary acre added to the 14,000 acres. If the Province has lost, and they are going to lose, any money in the transaction, the blame rests on the Minister at Ottawa who has refused to give the Province their rights.

"It is something like the usual reasoning of the hon. gentlemen and those who sit round him in dealing with public matters. I want it distinctly understood that the Government never had any Hudson's Bay lands as stated, and that as a result of the treatment received at Ottawa we are unable to secure a title to the land, and had to make the best settlement we possibly could. After the settlement had been made it was apparently easy for persons in the Province to go to Ottawa and get a selection of land, not land that was almost absolutely worthless, but land in Saskatchewan to the west of the Province, and yet the hon. gentleman stands up and says the Government is chargeable for any loss that may occur in the transaction. That responsibility rests with the Government at Ottawa, and I stand here to charge the Government at Ottawa for any loss in connection with the transaction. If the hon. gentleman will change his resolution to condemn the Ottawa Government for its treatment of the Province, this side of the House will support him in passing the resolution, but unless he makes this change I must ask the members of the House to refuse to pass the resolution."



wrote me letter to Ottawa to try and get the land. He and estates and every hon. gentleman of the House of Commons, we could not get the land until it was too late. We got 14,000 acres of it, that was surveyed and we could not get any more. Mr. Dufferin, then the Provincial Land Commissioner, went to Ottawa and interviewed the Minister of the Interior and proposed a settlement, but got no satisfaction. It continued year after year until 1906 and we felt we were frozen out. The Government refused to survey the land, then were asked to drive us out, and we had no other course open than to settle the title by set claim we had against the company. We could not get the land; they refused to give it to us and did not give it to us. It was a strange coincidence that when the contract was settled with them the gentlemen who got the settlement were able to go to Ottawa, and what were they able to do?"

"They did not say they were willing to take the land up in the northwestern portions of the Province. They said it was too good and was not worth one dollar an acre. Did the hon. gentlemen treat them the same as they treated us for five or six years? No; they said, go to the northwest Provinces of Saskatchewan or Alberta and take the finest land that belongs to Canada and we will give you the 256,000. I know the company got the land and have sold it at from six to eight and ten dollars per acre, and yet we have hon. gentlemen coming here to condemn us when we have suffered from the treatment of their friends at Ottawa."

"It is they that are responsible in the eyes of the people of the Province for forcing the country into the position of not securing the lands we made every effort we could to get and could not do so."

#### **Made Honest Endeavor to Get Lands but Failed**

"I want it understood by the people of this country that we made an honest endeavor for five or six years and could not secure the land, and had to make a settlement. We say we never had the Hudson Bay lands and never sold them. Something has been said about the Manitoba and Northwestern lands. I do not think it necessary to continue along that line. It has often been told and we know the records of the friends of the hon. gentlemen opposite when dealing with the matter. They gave away about 160,000 acres first; that was not enough. They gave away \$100,000 worth more in connection with the settlement. They gave away the resources of the Province in a most liberal manner to the railway company. It is true it was just before a general election when probably they had a good reason for doing it at that particular time. I simply point this out to show you the difference of the conduct of the two parties in dealing with an important question."

## THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE PROVINCIAL LANDS

The lands of the Province are derived from two sources, viz., from the lands taken over respecting certain debentures issued as and to the Manitoba and Northwestern Railway, and from the swamp lands handed over from time to time, but very infrequently, by the Dominion Government. The policy of the Government has been to dispose of these lands for the best prices obtainable and thus create an increased revenue, so that the people might be further benefited by larger grants for needed public improvements.

The opponents of the Government on the other hand urge that the revenue from the sale of the public lands of the Province should be nursed and set aside for the benefit of those to come after us, years hence; that it should be held in trust to satisfy the debentures of the Province when such shall respectively become due; that the requirements of the present should be left unprovided for; that future necessities should be starved.

The present Government have taken and take direct issue with its opponents with respect to what is the proper course to pursue in the premises, and have acted in a manner in the best interests and requirements of the Province. At the same time due care has been and will be taken to accumulate sufficient annual surpluses with which to fully provide for the liabilities of the Province upon the maturity thereof from time to time.

## THE CONDITION OF PROVINCIAL LANDS ACCOUNT AT CLOSE OF YEAR 1909

### An Average Price of \$5.48 Per Acre Obtained—A Much Higher Price, Proportionately, Than that Obtained for Valuable School Lands

The receipts of the Provincial Lands Department for the year 1909 totaled the sum of \$515,298.80, made up as follows:

Land sales.....	\$ 43,383.97
Deferred payments—Principal .....	\$288,284.00
Deferred payments—Interest .....	166,244.48
	\$454,495.24
Fees—Filing deeds, etc. ....	658.79
Hay and wood permits, rents, etc. ....	15,508.38
City Properties	
Deferred payments—Principal .....	\$ 1,144.00
Deferred payments—Interest .....	75.87
	\$ 1,219.87
Interest on deposits .....	32.55
	\$515,298.80

### Nearly a Million and a Half Acres Still At the Disposal of the Province

The area disposed of during 1909 amounted to 71,991.16 acres, which realized the sum of \$394,754.73, giving an average of 5.48 per acre, a very satisfactory showing considering the nature of the land the Department has under its control.

The following statement shows the area still at the disposal of the Province:

	Acre.
Area unsold in accordance with the annual report of 1908 . . . . .	1,290,193.43
Portion of 78,312.27 acres mentioned in said report as being in process of adjustment . . . . .	74,344.17
Transferred by Dominion Government, 1909 . . . . .	115,922.71
Reverted to Province, 1909 . . . . .	17,243.32
<b>LESS</b>	
Disposed of during 1909 . . . . .	71,991.16
Subject to disposition . . . . .	1,425,712.47

### Swamp Lands in Many Cases Sell for More Than Adjacent School Lands

The Hon. Mr. Rogers took occasion at the 1910 session of the Legislature to enlighten the Opposition critics of the land policy of the present Government. He showed conclusively that in many cases higher prices had been obtained for swamp lands than that secured from adjacent school lands, notwithstanding that the former were much inferior in character to the latter. He said:

"Our opponents sometimes like to make a comparison between the sales of swamp and school lands. It is a favorite argument of the honorable gentlemen when in a small school house in outside districts of the Province. We are prepared and only too willing to place our sales of swamp lands as against their sales of school lands. What do we find? The honorable member for Carillon pointed out the condition that existed in connection with a sale held some time ago by the honorable member for Emerson, where a quantity was put up, and they were unable to sell a portion of the land. On the 11th of November we had a sale at a place called Makinak, and the same gentleman was the auctioneer. At a sale in township 21-15 he sold a school





**250,000 Acres of Choice Land Sold by Government For One Dollar an Acre—Eight Dollars to the Settler—Government's Friends Make \$1,750,000 at the Expense of the Working Farmer**

## Government Officer Praises This Region

can be found along this line of evidence, numerous projects, especially in the developed world, have already demonstrated that







the same day, the Government had received £8,500,000, and had had £1,000,000.

The Government had received £8,500,000, and had had £1,000,000.

### A Case of Official Mendacity

Among the many cases of official mendacity, the following is a notable one.

"When I was in the House of Commons, I was told that the Government had received £8,500,000, and had had £1,000,000. The Government had received £8,500,000, and had had £1,000,000." (Hansard, 1903, vol. 77.)

Some of the Members of the House of Commons have been known to say that they have received £8,500,000, and had had £1,000,000.

"This great secret, which had been kept for so long, was now revealed to the public, together with the fact that the Government had received £8,500,000, and had had £1,000,000. The Government had received £8,500,000, and had had £1,000,000." (Hansard, 1903, vol. 77.)

The same great secret, which had been kept for so long, was now revealed to the public, together with the fact that the Government had received £8,500,000, and had had £1,000,000. The Government had received £8,500,000, and had had £1,000,000.

Not only was the statement of Mr. St. John's, as to the receipt of the Government, which had been kept for so long, now revealed to the public, together with the fact that the Government had received £8,500,000, and had had £1,000,000. The Government had received £8,500,000, and had had £1,000,000.

### A Reform Rejected

Among the many reforms proposed by the House of Commons during the session of 1906, one of the most important was the proposal of Mr. St. John's, M.P., for the abolition of the House of Lords.

"The House of Lords, which had been kept for so long, was now revealed to the public, together with the fact that the Government had received £8,500,000, and had had £1,000,000. The Government had received £8,500,000, and had had £1,000,000." (Hansard, 1906, vol. 80.)

"The House of Lords, which had been kept for so long, was now revealed to the public, together with the fact that the Government had received £8,500,000, and had had £1,000,000. The Government had received £8,500,000, and had had £1,000,000." (Hansard, 1906, vol. 80.)

"The House of Lords, which had been kept for so long, was now revealed to the public, together with the fact that the Government had received £8,500,000, and had had £1,000,000. The Government had received £8,500,000, and had had £1,000,000." (Hansard, 1906, vol. 80.)



by the Dominion authorities, and in whose selection the Province is never consulted, and it may be said:

Such a method in dealing with these matters by Dominion authorities, as set forth above, is opposed both to the letter and spirit of the Act of 1885, and, therefore, constitutes such a breach of the law that the Province has the strongest grounds for complaining thereto.

Clearly, the Government should have given to the Province, through the Attorney-General, the opportunity to be heard by the Dominion authorities, as was done in the case of the Province of Saskatchewan. It has been through no fault of the Province that the Department has not complied with the Act of 1885, but it is not possible for the Government to ignore the law, and that, therefore, every effort has been made to secure compliance therewith. The Province has been asked to assist in the investigation of the affairs of the Province of Manitoba, and it has been asked to assist in the investigation of the affairs of the Province of Manitoba, and it has been asked to assist in the investigation of the affairs of the Province of Manitoba.

The Government has been asked to assist in the investigation of the affairs of the Province of Manitoba, and it has been asked to assist in the investigation of the affairs of the Province of Manitoba, and it has been asked to assist in the investigation of the affairs of the Province of Manitoba. The Government has been asked to assist in the investigation of the affairs of the Province of Manitoba, and it has been asked to assist in the investigation of the affairs of the Province of Manitoba, and it has been asked to assist in the investigation of the affairs of the Province of Manitoba.

The Government has been asked to assist in the investigation of the affairs of the Province of Manitoba, and it has been asked to assist in the investigation of the affairs of the Province of Manitoba, and it has been asked to assist in the investigation of the affairs of the Province of Manitoba.

Notwithstanding the fact that the Government has been asked to assist in the investigation of the affairs of the Province of Manitoba, and it has been asked to assist in the investigation of the affairs of the Province of Manitoba, and it has been asked to assist in the investigation of the affairs of the Province of Manitoba.

The Government has been asked to assist in the investigation of the affairs of the Province of Manitoba, and it has been asked to assist in the investigation of the affairs of the Province of Manitoba, and it has been asked to assist in the investigation of the affairs of the Province of Manitoba.

The Government has been asked to assist in the investigation of the affairs of the Province of Manitoba, and it has been asked to assist in the investigation of the affairs of the Province of Manitoba, and it has been asked to assist in the investigation of the affairs of the Province of Manitoba.

The Government has been asked to assist in the investigation of the affairs of the Province of Manitoba, and it has been asked to assist in the investigation of the affairs of the Province of Manitoba, and it has been asked to assist in the investigation of the affairs of the Province of Manitoba.







SWAMP LANDS RESOLUTION PASSED AT 1910 SESSION  
OF LEGISLATURE

## Case of Province Concretely Put



THE ELEVATOR COMMISSION



D. W. McCUAIG



W. C. GRAHAM



F. B. MACLENNAN

## The Grain Elevator Bill

Enacted May 1, 1910

**HIS MAJESTY**, in pursuance and command of the Executive Authority of His Majesty, doth hereby enact as follows:

1. The Governor in Council may, from time to time, cause to be printed and published in the *Public Works* of the Province of Manitoba:

2. The Governor in Council may, from time to time, cause to be printed and published in the *Public Works* of the Province of Manitoba:

3. The Governor in Council may, from time to time, cause to be printed and published in the *Public Works* of the Province of Manitoba:

4. For the purpose of determining the said price, the same shall be fixed at the actual value of the said property, having regard to what the same would cost if newly constructed, making due allowance for deterioration, wear and tear and all other proper expenses, but not allowing anything for franchise, goodwill or special profits.

5. As soon as the said price has been fixed or determined as aforesaid, the said Government may by notice in writing to the said person or corporation withdraw from the said purchase, first paying to the said person or corporation all costs of proceedings under section 4 hereof.

6. After the expiry of the said time, or such extension thereof, the said purchase at the price so fixed or determined shall be deemed to be a contract binding upon both parties, and may be enforced by either party as such; and upon payment or tender to the said person or corporation of the said price by the said Government the said property so purchased shall become vested in His Majesty in the



Manitoba, and shall only be removable from their respective offices by order of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council made for cause, and the said Government may, from time to time, from year to year, or from time to time, alter the number of the said commissioners, and may from time to time, from year to year, or from time to time, alter the duties and powers of the said commissioners, and may from time to time, from year to year, or from time to time, alter the mode of appointment.

The said commissioners shall have full power from time to time to make such provisions and regulations as may be deemed by them advisable or necessary respecting the keeping of accounts, application of funds, control of employees, and other matters involved in carrying out the purposes for which they are appointed, the said rules and regulations to be subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

12. Before any commissioner takes upon the execution of his duties as such commissioner he shall take and swear an oath in the following tenor:

I, \_\_\_\_\_, do swear that I will faithfully and impartially and to the best of my skill and understanding discharge and execute the duties and powers vested in me as one of the ex-cyato commissioners of Manitoba. So help me God.

Which oath shall be administered by a Judge of the Court of Appeal or a Judge of the Court of King's Bench for the Province of Manitoba, and shall be filed of record in the office of the Provincial Secretary.

13. No member of the Legislative Assembly shall be appointed on such commission, or hold or be appointed to any office of emolument under the commissioners, or shall be a party to or concerned or interested in any contract or agreement with the commissioners for any purpose whatsoever whereby he may receive any payment of money, advantage or profit from the commissioners.

Any member of the Legislative Assembly who accepts any such office or is a party to, or concerned or interested in any such agreement or contract as aforesaid, shall incur the disqualifications and be subject to the penalties prescribed by sections 12, 13 and 14 of "The Legislative Assembly Act."

14. The commissioners shall by by-law frame a scale of toll and rate of charges, with power to amend and revise the same from time to time, for the storage or warehousing





... elevator for a period not less than three years, and to forward under seal another identified sample of the said grain, not less than three pounds in weight, when requested so to do by the owner of the grain, to the office of the commissioners, where it shall be shown by the commissioners to prospective purchasers. Where a purchaser buys in quantities not less than carload units upon the basis of such sample, the commissioners shall deliver on track to his order the grain represented thereby. It shall be the duty of the commissioners to provide a room suitable for the purpose in which to exhibit said samples.

19. The operator of an elevator operated by the commissioners shall keep accurate record of the amount and kind of grain loaded into cars from such elevators, on forms and in the manner prescribed by the commissioners.

20. The commissioners may forward grain stored in elevators operated by them to terminal elevators to be blended with grain of the same grades, and the owner of grain in any elevator operated by the commissioners may have the same forwarded for grading by the Dominion grain inspector.

21. It shall be the duty of the commissioners wherever practicable to equip elevators operated by them with machinery for cleaning grain, and all grain shall be cleaned and limited in size to the direction of the owner.

22. Neither the said Government nor the said commissioners shall take any steps towards purchasing or leasing or constructing any grain elevator under this Act unless and until a petition asking for the same, signed by at least sixty per cent. of the grain growers contributory to such proposed elevator, is received, which petition shall be in the following form or to the like effect:

To the Lieutenant Governor-in-Council of the Province of Manitoba:

The undersigned grain growers, operating farms in the vicinity of \_\_\_\_\_ hereby request that the Government of the Province of Manitoba purchase or lease from \_\_\_\_\_ the elevator situated at \_\_\_\_\_ and all property used in connection therewith for erect a new grain elevator at \_\_\_\_\_ under the powers conferred by "The Manitoba Grain Elevators Act" and in case of elevators to be constructed we pledge ourselves to patronize such elevator so long as sufficient accommodation is provided by Government grain elevator maintained and operated there.

Dated this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 191

Signed by the undersigned respectively in the presence of \_\_\_\_\_

Neither the Government nor the said commissioners shall act upon any such petition until they have satisfied them-

clear that the same has been duly signed and executed by the necessary proportion of all grain growers that would or might be contributory to any such proposed elevator when purchased, leased or constructed.

22. In this Act the words "the Government of Manitoba" or "the said Government" shall mean "His Majesty in the right of the Province of Manitoba," and the powers thereby conferred upon the said Government shall be from time to time exercised by the Lieutenant Governor by order-in-council, and may be from time to time be delegated by order-in-council, in whole or in part, and subject to such limitations, restrictions or regulations as such order or orders, or any subsequent order or orders-in-council, may provide, to the Minister of Public Works or to the said commissioners when commissioners have been appointed under the provisions of section 11 hereof

23. The provisions of this Act shall have force and effect only in so far as and in relation to matters in respect of which the Legislature of Manitoba has authority to enact the same.

24. This Act shall come into force on the day it is assented to.

#### Norris' Amendment to Elevator Bill Which Was Negated

"That this Bill be not now read a Second time, as it takes wider powers than are possessed by this Legislature, but that, in the opinion of this House, it is desirable to embody the following principles in an Act to be passed this Session, to provide for a system of Government-owned elevators; that such system should be controlled and operated by an independent Commission, satisfactory to and accepted by the Grain Growers of Manitoba; the said Commission should have full power to locate, construct, purchase by valuation (but in such case without any allowance for goodwill or prospective profits), operate, maintain and administer all elevators under such system, with power to appoint or dismiss any employees and to deal with any moneys entrusted to their charge under this Bill; *and said Commissioners shall be appointed by and on behalf of the Legislature*; but provided always that all moneys to be borrowed or expended for the purpose of this system shall first receive the express authorization of this Legislature by special Act or by submission and approval in the Estimates of the current year, and that all accounts of the Commission

shall be treated as trust accounts and shall be submitted to the Legislature at the same time as the Public Accounts are, after being duly audited by the Provincial Auditor."

NOTE—All the members of the Opposition voted with machine-like precision for this amendment, embodying, as it does, the extraordinary and unheard-of provision making it practically impossible to supersede any commission or commissioner once appointed.

**GRAIN GROWERS' SUGGESTION ACCEPTED IN APPOINTMENT OF ELEVATOR COMMISSION—TWO OF THREE MEMBERS NOMINATED BY THEM—THIRD WAS THE PRESIDENT OF THE ASSOCIATION**

**Personnel of the Commission Cannot But Be Satisfactory to the Farmers of the Province**

That the Roblin Government was desirous of meeting the wishes of the Grain Growers' Association in every way possible, both with reference to the establishment of the Government system of grain elevators, and the appointment of the commission to have charge of the same, is most forcibly shown by the action which has been taken. The only point of difference so far as the elevator bill is concerned lay in the fact that the Grain Growers desired to have the commission "independent"—whatever that term implies—to which the Government could not see its way clearly to agree. Many reasons were advanced for the stand taken by the Government on this point, chief of which was that to agree to such a proposal would be violating one of the first principles of constitutional government. To make the commission irresponsible to the Government would mean the handing over of immense sums of money belonging to the people of the Province and allowing the Government to have no voice whatever as to the manner in which it should be expended. In declining to constitute a commission of this character, the Government felt that it would be upheld by the people of the Province, inasmuch as being the custodian of the people's money it would be held strictly accountable for its proper application.

The Opposition in the Legislature held up both hands for the "independent" commission, making it responsible only to the Legislature and its members liable to removal only on a two-thirds vote of that body. Would the taxpayers of the Province have approved of such a course by the Government? The Roblin administration felt



ment of the Grain Growers' Association. The Government is fully satisfied it has no objection to the nomination, and is satisfied that every important and respectable person in the Province is aware that it acted in the best interests of all concerned.

The Government has no other pledges in the matter of the electors for the Grain Growers, and the people are large. There is in the character of the appointments no objection, and the work of constructing and operating the electors will be carried forward correctly and efficiently, with a view to securing the interests of the grain growers of the Province.

## The Telephone System of Manitoba

### Brief Statement Showing the Position of the Undertaking, and Furnishing Strong Proof of the Wisdom of the Government In Acquiring Control

The provincial department of Manitoba, during the year 1910 when the report that has been issued was made, had the telephone undertaking in the space of thirteen years. The growth of the telephone business in the Province covers a period of twenty-five years, during which time the system has grown from three hundred (300) to nearly a million subscribers, and the expenditure of \$1,000,000 of public money.

During the year 1910 the telephone system of the Province was estimated to be valued at \$1,000,000, and it is estimated that the value of the system will increase to \$1,400,000 by the end of the year 1911, and to approximately \$1,800,000 by the end of the year 1912.

Some of the most important features of the telephone system are the fact that it is a monopoly, and that it is a public utility. It is a monopoly in the sense that it is the only system of the kind in the Province, and it is a public utility in the sense that it is a service which is essential to the public. The fact that it is a monopoly and a public utility is the reason why the Government has acquired control of the system.

The Government has acquired control of the system in order to secure the best possible service for the people of the Province. The Government has acquired control of the system in order to secure the best possible service for the people of the Province. The Government has acquired control of the system in order to secure the best possible service for the people of the Province.

Two years ago there were only three exchanges in Manitoba that were not rural exchanges, namely, Winnipeg, Brandon and Portage la Prairie. All others were either small exchanges of a few subscribers or had no telephone service at all. The progressive policy of the Manitoba Government has accomplished much in the last two years with the result that today there are scores of places in Manitoba with large busy telephone exchanges of hundreds of subscribers.

The farmers of Manitoba today realize the advantages of a telephone service, which completely changes the conditions of living on a farm. From every standpoint its benefits are of great value to them in their business, and especially to their families, deprived as they otherwise would be, of its advantages socially.

Two years of experience in the development of these rural telephone lines has proved to the people of Manitoba that such a service

cannot be looked upon as a profitable field in telephone work, but the Government realize its great benefit to the people and intend to carry out its policy of extending this greatest of all public utilities to every district in the Province, giving the best service that can be given, and at its actual cost. To do this, the advantages of one single system under a well trained organization will be apparent.

With the opening of construction work for 1910, in the rural districts of Manitoba, the Commission has thirty gangs of men at work



SHERBROOKE ST. EXCHANGE

erecting poles and wire, and other smaller gangs of men employed on central office switchboards, cable work, and the installation of subscribers' instruments.

The active management of the Government Telephone business of the Province of Manitoba is in the hands of an independent telephone commission, who are free from any political influence.

The organization of this Telephone Commission and its staff is composed entirely of well trained and competent telephone employees, covering all the branches of the commercial, plant and operating departments of telephone work, all working with but one aim, to extend and build up a great system in this Province.

Previous to the inauguration of a Government Telephone System in Manitoba there were a number of small independent exchanges

[illegible]

At the session of the Legislature in 1908, opposition to the Government expressed the feeling that it was not the Government, but at the session which closed in March last, there were assistants too powerful, most powerful within the walls, were assistants, as the popular adage says. Their station on the floor was the opposite of the thought and action of the Rollin Government.

[illegible]

Recognizing the need for Public Telephone service in the poorer districts where private telephones are a luxury, the Government are pursuing a policy of installing Public Pay Stations wherever suitable



ations can be secured. Under the old order a constant and complete responsibility for such work was distributed among many installations which was made.

### **Fostering Interchange of Business**

The Government have always encouraged and fostered interchange of business and connection with competing and other systems, the interests of the subscribers being the first consideration; whereas in a corporation the interests of the shareholders are first considered and the subduing, not the fostering, of other companies is their business principle.

### **The Promotion of Public Interests is the Government's Chief Concern**

The permanent and future development of the best of the way districts which were absolutely ignored by the Bell Co., has always been



**FT. ROUGE EXCHANGE**

specially considered by the Government whose only natural object is to promote the interests and development of the Province as a whole, rather than the pockets of otherwise disinterested shareholders which was the case with the Bell Co., with the result that sparsely settled districts are now receiving telephone service which would otherwise have been entirely isolated for many years to come.

### **Advantage In Procuring Supplies a Big Asset**

The advantage and freedom in the purchasing of supplies and equipment is a big asset not enjoyed by the Bell Co. and the independence of the Government in this respect enables them to get the best

to conduct business to offer at competitive and, therefore, most economical prices.

### **The Telephone Directory Improved**

The Directory has been improved upon, and a classified business directory added to the ordinary alphabetical list, and its accuracy and usefulness is proved by the constant demands received from all over the world for copies for summer houses, etc. It is in this way one of the best and surest advertisements the Province possesses.

### **Government Enabled to Take Quicker Advantage of New Ideas**

The Government can take quicker advantage of new ideas in any way affecting telephony, and adopt sound policies to suit local con-



MANITOBA GOVERNMENT TELEPHONE OFFICES, McDERMOT AVE.

ditions, owing to their centralized control and the compactness of the system, making it comparatively easy to institute changes and evolve new standards, which, owing to the large territory and universal interests affected, could not be accomplished by the Bell Co., whose unwieldiness made it imperative to maintain a fixed uniform standardization of service and equipment as long as possible. Very little consideration for local conditions could therefore be entertained.

### **The Benefits of An Up-to-Date System**

The benefit to the Province by taking over an up-to-date going concern is inestimable, doing away, as it did, with the necessity of the otherwise compulsory duplication and its consequent evils, consisting

a local rate cutting with no resultant benefit to the subscribers who would have to subscribe to both systems or the competitors. The waste of capital in unnecessary duplication of plant, the time and money wasted in organizing and developing a new system during which time, in the face of strenuous entrenched competition, it would have been impossible to make the system pay.

### Statement Showing Interesting Statistics in Connection With the Telephone System of the Province

#### Development of Telephones in Manitoba from December 31, 1907, to April 30, 1910

	Dec. 31, 1907	April 30, 1910	Increase
Exchanges			
Government	68	93	25
Municipal and Connecting Companies	7	18	11
Exchange Subscribers			
Government	12,519	19,584	7,065
Municipal and Connecting Companies	624	906	282
Rural Subscribers			
Government	1,523	4,054	2,531
Municipal and Connecting Companies	419	2,922	2,503
Toll Offices	29	68	39
Miles, Long Distance Line	3,350	5,332	1,982

	Dec. 31 1907	April 30, 1910
Total Government Subscribers	14,042	23,638
Total Municipal Subscribers	1,043	3,828
Total	15,085	27,466

#### Increase since Government took over business

Government System	9,596
Municipal and Connecting Companies	2,785
Total	12,381

## An Increase of 82 Per Cent. in 28 Months

Statement Showing Excess of Receipts Over Expenditure of Over \$600,000 for Telephone System Since Its Acquisition by the Government

Receipts	\$600,486.44
Operating Expenses	20,000.00
Surplus	\$580,486.44
Receipts	\$580,486.44
Operating Expenses	18,000.00
Surplus	\$562,486.44
Receipts	\$562,486.44
Operating Expenses	16,000.00
Surplus	\$546,486.44

In addition to the above, the Government has received from the Bell Telephone Company of Canada a sum of \$100,000.00 for the use of the Government.

## The Cost of the Telephone System - Opposition Confronted With Cold Facts Regarding the Cost of the Bell Plant - Commissioner Patterson Says Price Paid Was Less Than It Would Cost to Build New One

The statement was respectfully made to the members of the Liberal Opposition that in purchasing the system of the Bell Telephone Company the Government of Manitoba paid an extremely low price. On more than one occasion both in and out of the House, the Liberals made the statement, on the strength of information furnished, no doubt by some person not conversant with the matter. The most effective answer to the charges of the Opposition was given before the Public Accounts Committee at the last session of the Legislature by Mr. F. C. Patterson, chairman of the Telephone Commission. Mr. Patterson was grown up with the telephone business in Manitoba and consequently is thoroughly versed in every phase of the business. He was examined before the Public Accounts Committee and he stated most emphatically that the price paid for the system was fair—in short, that it could not have been duplicated for that sum. Mr. Patterson was asked if he had had an opportunity to say whether \$1,400,000 was a fair value for the system. He replied in the affirmative, and that he ought to know a little of its value.

Q.—What do you say as to whether \$3,300,000 was a fair value for the system as purchased by the Government?

A.—If you make a comparison between what it would have cost to duplicate a plant, I consider it would be a very fair price

Q.—Could it have been duplicated for \$3,300,000?

A.—Not and continue in opposition to another concern

Q.—Do you consider the \$3,300,000 paid a reasonable price?

A.—Yes, I do

Q.—The system as a whole has been operated at a profit?

A.—Yes.

Q.—The reduction in rates last year commencing from April 1 would be at the rate of how much per annum?

A.—The reduction on the annual revenue made on April 1 amounted to a reduction of a little over \$40,000 at that time, and up to the end of the year the reduction had meant a reduced revenue of \$62,000.

Q.—The reductions of last year would be at the rate of a saving of \$62,000?

A.—Yes, we would have had \$62,000 more of revenue if the reductions had not taken place.

Dr. Armstrong, member for Gladstone, asked Mr. Paterson if, with competition out of the way, the Government could have replaced the Bell system for the sum which was paid for it. To this Mr. Paterson replied "No," further emphasizing the fact that the Opposition were making wild-cat statements when charging that the Government had paid too high a figure for the Bell plant.

#### Actual Figures Showing the Reductions Made in Telephone Rentals as At April 30th, 1910.

One-party business .....	1,872 (a)	\$ 7,488 00
One-party residence .....	8,752 (a)	39,546 00
Two-party business.....	139 (a)	389 00
Two-party residence.....	297 (a)	1,776 00
Residence extension, wall.....	114 (a)	456 00
Residence extension, desk.....	399 (a)	2,394 00
Joint user, business .....	131 (a)	1,310 00
Joint user, residence.....	28 (a)	280 00
		<hr/>
Rural subscribers .....	4,040 (a)	\$53,639 00
		16,819 00
		<hr/>
Total reduction .....		\$70,458 00

## HOW GRIT POLITICAL HEROES ARE REWARDED

Some men are born great, others simply achieve greatness. Heroes, however, are distinctly in a class by themselves. On land and sea, the honor has been won. R. A. E. Leech, inspector of land agencies (whose ostensible residence is known as Brandon, but who nevertheless is as free to go and come as was the dove on Noah's ark), belongs to the terra firma persuasion, having received the distinction in connection with the "thin red line."

Again it has been demonstrated that the pen is mightier than the sword. Of course Leech should be rewarded and he has been. No base ingratitude has been his lot. The public accounts of the Dominion for 1908 show that he was prevailed upon to accept the sum of \$5,111.54 as a slight recognition for gallantry and heroic conduct. Time even still further garlands his name on the scroll of fame, his annual stipend being increased by one-third. Below are the particulars of what "our hero" received:

Four months' salary at \$2,000;  
 Eight months' at \$3,000 to March 31st;  
 Board and lodging, \$650.50;  
 Care of office, \$48;  
 Expenses, \$17.70;  
 Fares, \$892.90;  
 Horse hire, \$78;  
 Launch hire, \$8;  
 Postage, \$123.36;  
 P. O. box, \$8;  
 Pullmans, \$267.50;  
 Repairs to typewriters, \$10.00;  
 Telegrams, \$356.90;  
 Telephone, \$31.15;  
 Telephone tolls, \$226.75;  
 Cabs, etc., \$45.35.

## The Indecent Free Press

### A Mean Insinuation Respecting Mr. Roblin's Enforced Absence Due to Sickness From the 1910 Legislature

The Tribune of Winnipeg, on 15th February, 1910, referred to this subject as follows:

#### "Press Indecency"

The Free Press concludes a somewhat silly editorial paragraph this morning as follows:

Taken in conjunction with the rumors of the premier's real determination to fly the session and its unpleasantness, the faithful will perhaps read between the lines as intended.

The Tribune has never been accused of being the general defender of Mr. Roblin in his political course, but, when a man is stricken on a bed of sickness, his physician and friends, anxious as to whether or not he will be sufficiently strong to undertake a journey to a health resort, where he hopes to regain bodily strength, it is surely indecent, if not almost brutal, to charge him with a determination "to fly the session and its unpleasantness."

There is such a thing as decent fighting in politics. There should be, at least; but apparently it is unknown in the Free Press school of politics.

In the bitter campaign just closed in Britain there was no speaker, no newspaper, low enough to charge Joseph Chamberlain with cowardice because he did not appear on the public platform or take his place in the House as leader of the Tariff Reform cause. Such a charge could not have been made by the men who love fair play. It is unfortunate that in our country we find so many men and newspapers unwilling to play the game decently.

The condition of Mr. Roblin's health has been a matter of grave concern to himself and his friends. They are thankful for signs of improvement, but under the most favorable circumstances, it will be weeks and possibly months before he can hope to be restored to that strength and vigor, which have been great factors in his political

correct. The physician has issued an imperative order that he must have absolute rest. In the hour of sickness the opponent who charges him with "wilying the session and his untruthfulness" is malicious, and worse, untruthful.

### HON. COLIN CAMPBELL'S CRUSHING REPLY TO LIBERAL TRADUCERS

During the session of 1910 a number of allegations were made against the Department of the Attorney-General, that justice was made subservient to political ends. This drew from the Hon. the At



HON. COLIN H. CAMPBELL

torney-General one of the most crushing replies ever heard on the floor of the Chamber. He proved beyond the shadow of a doubt that there was not a tittle of truth in any one of the charges. In opening he said:

"I have listened for several hours to the muck-rakers. There is a place in politics for muck-rakers, and if the hon. gentlemen want to occupy that position, then this side of the house have no objection." Later he remarked: "I do not care for their animosity if I believe in my heart, as I do, that in establishing what I have done, I have done a good for the country. That is one of the great motives lying behind this attack, because I have thwarted men in wrong doing, because I have said that neither by bribery nor intimidation shall any man in this Province be prevented from discharging the electoral obligation



upon him, but that he should be free from intimidation, free from the destruction of the ballot upon which he marks his vote."

### **The Sale of Liquor Case**

"Having dealt with the motives that lie behind the motion," said Mr. Campbell, "I will now deal with some of the charges that have been brought on this occasion. First, and perhaps the most serious, is that tremendous allegation of the member for Arthur. He told about the sale of some liquors on election day. He was not fair with the House. He did not tell the whole truth. He did not fairly state the matter. It is true there was an election day, but it was not an election day within the meaning of the Act. I have no hesitation in saying that the men who carried on their licenses could not be prosecuted for any infringement on that occasion. It is suggested we were afraid to prosecute. Nothing of the kind. It was simply because we could not prosecute."

### **The Wood Case**

"The member for Dauphin dealt with the Wood case. I will only supplement it with this—that the Wood case was discussed here on a former occasion and to the satisfaction of the House. I wish to say on behalf of the Attorney-General's Department that we are the first Province in Canada to establish that we could successfully abate the bucket shop. What did we do with this man Wood? We drove him from the Province and confiscated his property, and from that day to this there has not been a bucket shop in this Province. I say that we penalized him sufficiently, and he went back to Wisconsin, where his operations are carried on, and that the State of Wisconsin tried to convict him but failed. What they failed to do we in Manitoba accomplished at very little expense."

### **The Guertin Case**

"The member for West Winnipeg brings up the Guertin case, and he thinks it is a terrible offence. I think it cannot reasonably be called anything more than an indiscretion. Guertin was an efficient officer, and he discharged his duties well, and I think when we penalized him to the extent of nine months we did sufficient."

### **The Winkler Case**

Referring to the Winkler case, Mr. Campbell said: "The question of the right of interference of Mr. Winkler in a case of voting is on a par with the Thin Red Line. I held then, and I hold now, that what he did was an unlawful act, an unlawful interference with an elector. I did not act on that matter except at the request of a gentle-

man high in the legal profession, and who thought I ought to act. I refer to J. Stewart Tupper, who said we were warranted in going ahead. I said I wanted to establish the law, to establish whether Mr. Winkler had the right to do what he did on that occasion, and so we presented the indictment to a Grand Jury of this Province, and that Grand Jury returned a true bill against Mr. Winkler. . . . Before the case was tried one of the judges told me that he would have to dismiss it, and that before he had heard a word of evidence. . . . We proceeded without harshness. All we asked was that the facts should be laid before the judge. If in so acting I have been partisan, then I plead guilty to the charge of partisanship, but in so doing I was only trying to establish the right of an elector."

#### Dafoe Libel Case

Speaking of the allegations of Tobias C. Norris with reference to the Dafoe case, Mr. Campbell said: "The leader of the Opposition has mentioned the Dafoe case. He waxed eloquent on this, but he never said one word why it was down to the present time that the case has never been mentioned in the Free Press. If there is one thing that will go down in history to the discredit of the Liberals it is their action in this case. The writs had been declared for an election, and one morning the Free Press came out with a charge against Dr. McFadden, as read by the member for Lunenburg. As Minister of Public Works, Dr. McFadden exercised his right to lay information. I neither advised nor counselled in the matter, but he laid the information. In making that charge there was no possibility of trying the case before a magistrate. All that the magistrate had to do was to say if a prima facie case had been made out, but with determination worthy of the occasion they published their affidavit. They tried to get an ex parte verdict, but so flimsy was that statement that the electors of the Province had no doubt upon which side they would cast their verdict. They cast it for the Government and for the Hon. Dr. McFadden, and they cast it on a subsequent occasion for him."

#### Lac du Bonnet Case

The next charge dealt with was the telegram sent from Lac du Bonnet. Mr. Campbell said: "I have told the country on several occasions that I did not send that telegram, and that I did not cause it to be sent. The people believed me . . . . That telegram, if sent on behalf of my department was a document belonging to my department. I ask why it was that document was stolen from the magistrate. Who stole it? If they were honest they would have sent that telegram to the department in order that we might find out who sent it, but instead of that they steal it from the magistrate and keep it in the office of the Free Press to be used for political purposes."

### Reviews Ingram Case

Mr. Campbell dwelt at some length on this case and gave a history of the proceedings. Concluding he said: "This case came on for trial, and you would have thought Mr. Ingram and his witnesses would have been falling over one another to get into the witness box. What do you think? When we came to trial, we found a name had been entered on the voters for Brandon list. Then the counsel for the other side said we must prove that it was wilfully entered. All we could do was to show that Ingram did the act. The judge said we had to prove that it was done wilfully. Where, I ask you, has the Attorney-General shown bias or venom in this case?"

### THE EXTENSION OF MANITOBA'S BOUNDARIES

This is the most vital question, the one of the greatest importance and concern to the people of Manitoba at the present time. It is the crucial point of Manitoba's existance as an important constituent of the Confederation of Canada. The struggle of the Government to obtain for Manitoba justice in the premises and equality of treatment with the other Provinces of the Dominion, is one that should be upheld and supported by the whole people. If Manitoba is ever to take its true position in the nation of Canada, it must be treated with some degree of fairness and justice, not be bludgeoned and harrassed at every possible turn by the Ottawa authorities, as is the present condition of affairs. If the Union of the Provinces is, as originally intended, by the promoters of Confederation, for the purpose of promoting the welfare of the several Provinces as a whole, making Canada one integral unit, it is absolutely essential that no inequality of treatment shall prevail. That such unfair and dissimilarity treatment does exist at the present time there is not the slightest doubt. Manitoba appears to be singled out by the present Ottawa Government for most unfair and ungenerous action, with no hope that it ever will be accorded that justice to which it is fairly entitled. The extension of the boundaries of the Province has been frequently requested. Year after year, for some years past, the Federal authorities have had the requests of this Province before them, and as often have trumped up excuses been forthcoming against granting the reasonable demands in the premises.

One insult after another is handed out, until at the present time the position is that further patience or reasoning is impossible. Every constitutional means, every possible argument and data have been presented and urged to restore a sense of reason of what is fair and honorable to the minds of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his Administration, but to no effect. Every attempt has proved futile and utterly abortive. We are thrown a sop as a last resort. We are offered an area of

enlargement dictated and determined at Ottawa without consultation and the paltry sum of \$10,000 is offered to administer the affairs of a wide domain. No public lands, no interest in timber, mines or minerals, while Ontario and Quebec are to be given the adjoining territory with full control of all of these, while Saskatchewan and Alberta are given full compensation for all the public lands in those Provinces and largely increased revenue in other respects.

Manitoba is squeezed between the two. Every indignity is directed against Manitoba, making the conditions at the present time such that no self-respecting people can longer tolerate with impunity. incessantly for the past six years every possible endeavor has been made, every pressure by argument has been brought to bear upon the Ottawa Government to act fairly with Manitoba, without the slightest satisfaction or result. The time has now arrived for united action by an appeal beyond that Government by laying our case at the foot of the Throne, and see if British Institutions require us to longer sit silently and forever submit to gross insults and indignities at the hands of the Ottawa authorities.

A history of the boundary question and Manitoba's position and the discussion of the subject will be found in the correspondence between the Premier of this Province and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, following, and, therefore, is not here set out in detail. Every intelligent elector will be enabled to form his own opinion upon the facts presented.

**Area of Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta, and of Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec, if Boundaries Extended as Arbitrarily Determined by Sir Wilfrid Laurier**

		Area
Saskatchewan .....		250,000 square miles
Alberta .....		253,540 "
Manitoba: Present area.....	73,732	
Proposed addition .....	180,000	253,742 "
Ontario: Present area.....	260,862	
Proposed addition .....	140,000	400,000 "
Quebec: Present area .....	351,873	
Proposed addition, Ungava .....	466,000	817,873 "

**Report of Mr. Rogers and Mr. Campbell, Delegates to Ottawa in 1909 on Question of Extension of Manitoba's Boundaries**

The report of the delegates to the conference with Sir Wilfrid Laurier in March, 1909, in the effort to get a settlement of the boundary question, shows most clearly that in fixing the new territory to be

n  
a  
n  
y  
se  
ol

t.  
h  
a  
n.  
e  
st  
y  
d  
t  
e

d  
e  
t  
s

b

s

o

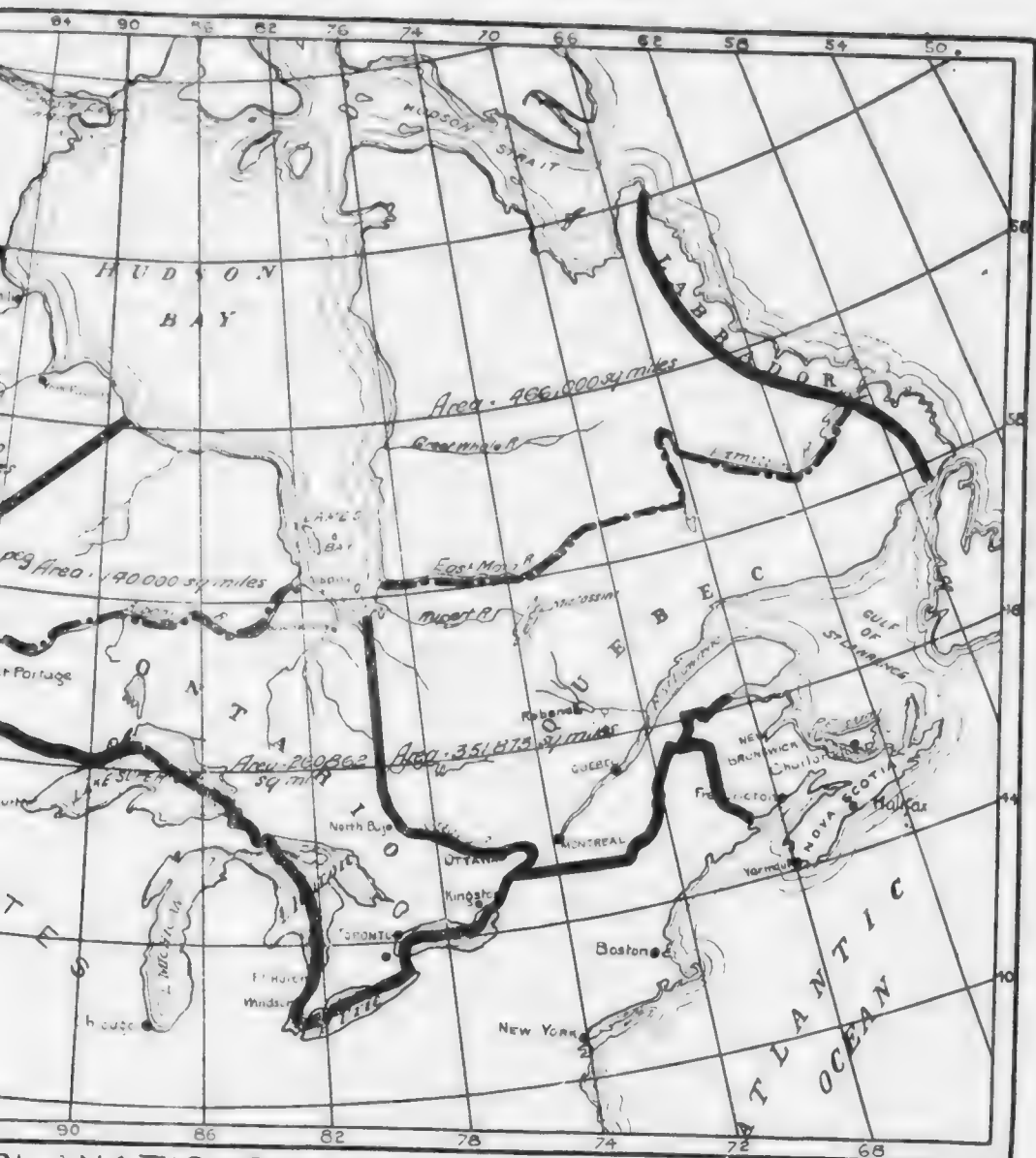
d  
e  
a

# UNJUST TREATMENT OF MAN



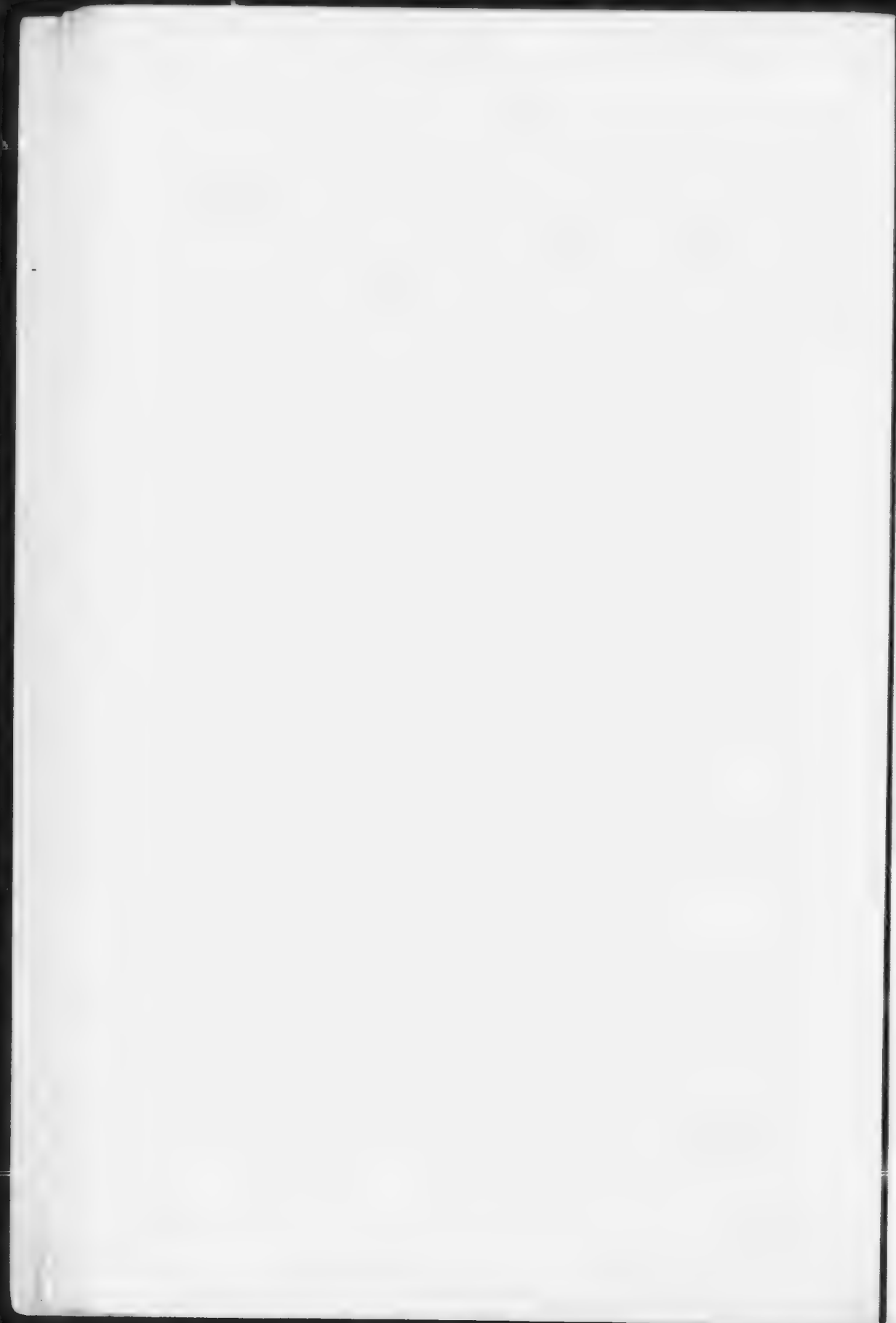
EXPLANATION		
Province	Area (sq. mi.)	Subsidy in lieu of Lands
Alberta	253,570	\$375,000 rising to \$1,125,000
Saskatchewan	250,650	do.
Manitoba	73,732	\$100,000 - no increase
Province	Present Area	Proposed area (sq. mi.)
Quebec	551,735 sq. mi.	817,873
Ontario	260,862	400,862
Manitoba	73,732	253,732

# OF MANITOBA BY THE OTTAWA GOVERNMENT



## EXPLANATIONS.

of Lands	
\$1,125,000	
lease	
Area (sq mi)	Terms offered by Dominion Government to the Provinces.
	Ownership of all Lands, Timber, Minerals & Fisheries.
	do
	\$10,000 per annum.





added to Manitoba Sir Wilfrid had suggested ten thousand dollars a year as the amount of increased subsidy. The Prime Minister of Canada has endeavored to lead the people of Manitoba to believe that he did not offer such an amount, but the official report of the conference proves that such was the case. The report states

To His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council:

We, the undersigned, appointed to represent the executive of the Province of Manitoba at the conference with the Federal Government report as follows:

Pursuant to an appointment made by the Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, we met in conference at his office on Friday, the 12th day of March, 1909, Hon. W. S. Fielding being also present, representing the Federal Government.

Sir Wilfrid suggested that the first thing necessary for us to consider would be the resolution of the House of Commons in respect to the allocation of boundaries. We urged the position taken by the Government and by the Legislative Assembly of this Province, pointing out that this allocation was depriving Manitoba of a large territory which had already been given to us by an act of parliament of Canada passed in 1881, and afterwards confirmed by the judicial committee of the Privy Council, and that it was not as large as the Government and the Legislative Assembly of this Province thought fair and equitable.

Sir Wilfrid then stated that he could not and would not make any change in this resolution of the House of Commons, delimiting the area to be given to us, in view of the fact that it was an arrangement made between the Liberal members in the House of Commons from Manitoba and himself before being introduced into the House of Commons, and was, therefore, unchangeable, nor would he discuss the merits of a larger area, as urged by us.

#### **Agreed on Territory**

At this point, it being one o'clock, Sir Wilfrid proposed that we adjourn until the 16th, in order that we might consider this first essential of the conference, viz., the settlement of the territory to be added.

On Tuesday, the 16th of March, Sir Wilfrid, being indisposed the conference was further postponed and it was not resumed until the 19th.

On re-assembling on that date, your delegates, believing that the refusal to accept the boundaries as so laid down by the resolution of the Parliament of Canada, might afford some reason for further delay

in the settlement of the matter and in consideration we accepted the arrangement suggested by Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the hope that by so doing we would have removed every obstacle that we considered could possibly be raised against the settlement of the whole question.

The allocation of the territory thus being disposed of, we proceeded to discuss the financial terms that ought to be given this Province. We presented the memorandum of the Legislative Assembly of this Province, which in a word was to the effect that we simply asked for a position of equality in respect to financial terms with our sister provinces to the west—the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta.

### Refused Equality

To this Sir Wilfrid most strenuously objected, claiming that we were not entitled to similar treatment. We then pointed out to him that inasmuch as he had determined the territory and offered the same by resolution, it was incumbent on him to suggest the financial terms and we pressed him to name what he considered would be adequate compensation and proper financial terms, when he suggested the amount of ten thousand dollars a year, which amount, of course, we regarded as particularly absurd. We strongly urged upon him to give us some reasonably definite statement that we could submit to the Government and the Legislature of this Province for their rejection or approval, but he made no other suggestions than the one indicated above.

The discussion continued and we then made the alternative offer of accepting equal treatment with Ontario and Quebec along the lines of ownership of lands—timber, ore, etc., in the territory to be added, and a like ownership of the undisposed crown lands in Manitoba that we might have equality of treatment with Ontario and Quebec in this respect, so that if it was more desirable from the Federal point of view to give us equality of position with Ontario and Quebec we would agree to recommend the same for acceptance to the executive of the Province, and through them to the Legislative Assembly.

The conference then adjourned, to meet again on March 23, Sir Wilfrid and Hon. Sydney Fisher representing the Federal Government. No further progress was made, Sir Wilfrid still refusing to consider the proposition of equality of treatment either with Saskatchewan and Alberta or Ontario and Quebec, so set out, nor could we obtain from him any further statement as to the financial allowance he would make to the Province, on the addition of the territory.

Sir Wilfrid then informed us that he considered there was no object to be gained by further continuing our conference.

Signed) R. ROGERS,  
C. H. CAMPBELL.

Dated at Winnipeg, April 14, 1909.

**The Official Correspondence on the Boundary Question—Sir Wilfrid  
Professes Willingness to Meet the Province in a Spirit of  
Fairness, But His Actions Indicate the Reverse**

The following is the official correspondence which passed between Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Hon. R. P. Roblin with reference to the extension of the Manitoba boundaries.

**Sir Wilfrid's Letter**

OTTAWA, February 26, 1909

Dear Mr. Roblin:

I have the honor to enclose the draft of a bill for the extension of the boundaries of the Province of Manitoba. This bill is on the line of the resolutions adopted by the House of Commons at its last session. The amount of allowance to be paid to the Province in lieu of lands, has been left in blank. According to the aforesaid resolution of the House of Commons, this amount should be fixed by negotiation between the Dominion Government and the Government of the Province.

We will be happy to confer with you at any time that may be convenient to yourself and to your Government.

Yours respectfully,

Signed) WILFRID LAURIER

The Hon. R. P. Roblin,  
Prime Minister's Office, Winnipeg

**Draft Bill**

Following is a copy of the Draft Bill:

An Act to provide for an increase of the limits of the Province of Manitoba.

Whereas a petition has been presented to the House of Commons on behalf of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Manitoba, praying amongst other things for an extension of the boundaries of that Province northward and eastward and for an additional subsidy to the Province in lieu of the ownership of the public lands in the territory to be added to the Province by such extension, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of such petition to the extent and in the manner provided in the enactments hereinafter contained; therefore, His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:

### Boundaries of Province

1. Upon the legislature of the Province of Manitoba consenting thereto, the limits of the said Province shall be increased so that the northern boundary of the Province shall be the sixtieth parallel of north latitude; the western boundary shall be the present eastern boundary of the Province of Saskatchewan; the eastern boundary shall be the present eastern boundary of the Province to the northeast corner thereof, thence in a straight line to the most easterly point of Island Lake, and thence in a straight line to the point where the eighty-ninth meridian of west longitude intersects the shore line of Hudson Bay, thence following the said shore line to its intersection with the sixtieth parallel.

2. And whereas in accordance with the provisions of the act establishing the Province of Manitoba the ungranted lands of the crown in the territory so to be added to the said Province will continue to be administered by the government of Canada for the purposes of Canada and the Province will not have such lands as a source of revenue, it is further enacted that there shall be paid by Canada to the Province an increased allowance by money payment to an amount of

3. This Act shall come into force upon a date to be fixed by proclamation of the Governor-in-Council.

### Arrangement for Conference

WINNIPEG, March 1, 1909

My Dear Sir Wilfrid,

I am in receipt of your letter of the 26th ultimo with enclosure as stated. I have read the bill, and, as I presume you would expect, am disappointed. The preamble in the bill only recites one of our requests, viz.: subsidy in lieu of lands, where our petition also asks for a readjustment of subsidy or capital account; but which, I presume, can be dealt with in the conference.

Our legislature has unanimously passed a resolution authorizing the House of Commons and the Senate of Canada to be memorialized along these lines. I presume the memorial will reach you in a day or two, if not already in your hands. In the meantime I enclose you a copy of the resolution on which the memorial is founded.

I accept the invitation that you have extended by your letter to the members of my government to a conference regarding the terms upon which the said extension of boundaries is to be made.

As your parliament is in session, I can understand that your time is considerably taken up. I therefore will ask you to be good enough to name the day or days that you can give for such conference and in that way avoid the unnecessary and tedious delay of the representatives of Manitoba at Ottawa.

You will therefore be good enough to name the day or the days and advise me.

Yours very respectfully,

Signed) R. P. ROBLIN

Right Honorable Sir Wilfrid Laurier, G.C.M.G., Ottawa, Ont

**Telegram from Sir Wilfrid**

OTTAWA, Ont., March 7th, 1909

Hon. R. P. Roblin,

Winnipeg.

Answering your letter, would be obliged if you personally could come here for conference Friday next, 12th instant, in the hope that final settlement may be reached during present session of our Parliament and your Legislature.

WILFRID LAURIER

**Premier Roblin's Reply**

WINNIPEG, March 8th, 1909.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier,

Ottawa

Our representatives will reach Ottawa on Friday morning, as requested to confer with your government regarding Manitoba boundaries.

R. P. ROBLIN.

WINNIPEG, March 8th, 1909.

On the above date a private and personal letter was written by Mr. Roblin to Sir Wilfrid Laurier in which he explained in detail that owing to illness it would be impossible for him to personally attend the conference, and that the Province would be represented by Messrs. Rogers and Campbell on the date specified.

**Letter of Premier**

WINNIPEG, November 19th, 1909.

Right Honorable Sir Wilfrid Laurier, G.C.M.G., First Minister of  
Canada, Ottawa

My Dear Sir Wilfrid,

My attention was called to the press dispatches in the morning papers, reporting your remarks in reply to an enquiry from Dr. Rocher, member for Marquette, regarding extension of the boundaries of Manitoba.

I am disposed to think that you are misquoted, as the dispatch says as follows

"On February 26th, last, the prime minister sent to the government of Manitoba for their consideration a bill to increase the boundaries of Manitoba as outlined in the said resolution, and until the government and legislature in Manitoba have signified their acceptance of these boundaries and until the Dominion government and Provincial Government had come to an understanding as to the financial conditions consequent thereon, the government has no authority to introduce any legislation to give effect to the above resolution."

If you are correctly reported, you must have forgotten that representatives from the Province, consisting of Messrs. Rogers and Campbell, waited on you at your request as stated and agreed to the boundary extensions as proposed by your Government.

**Offer of \$10,000**

As to the financial consideration, you intimated, according to their report, that \$10,000 would be adequate for the additional responsibilities assumed by said extension of boundaries

Permit me to recall to your attention that what we ask for in so far as financial consideration is concerned is embodied in our memorial of 1908, in which we ask, the area now having been agreed to for equality in finances with our sister Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan

We cannot accept (and I do not think you could have been serious when you suggested it) \$10,000 as compared to what our claim is based upon--equality with Saskatchewan and Alberta.

You further say that you cannot take any action until an agreement is reached between the Government of Canada and the Govern-

ment of Manitoba. In this you surely are misquoted, because you can not be unaware of chapter 12 of the Revised Statutes of Manitoba, Vol. 1, which reads as follows:

#### **Further Enlargement**

Sec. 4.) "The legislature of Manitoba agrees and consents that the bounds of the Province may be increased and enlarged to such an extent as shall be enacted by the Parliament of Canada, and no such terms and conditions as to the effect of such increase of territory with regard to an increase of subsidy granted to the said Province and with regard to other purposes and subjects as may be provided by the said parliament of Canada:

"Provided always that such increase of territory shall not take effect until such terms and conditions have been approved by the Legislature of Manitoba."

From this, therefore, you will please note that special provision has been made by the Province of Manitoba, enabling the parliament of Canada to enlarge the boundaries upon any terms and conditions that in their wisdom may appear just and proper; with the proviso that it shall not go into effect until it has been approved by the Legislature of Manitoba. Therefore, you will see that you are at liberty to pass any bill with any terms and conditions that you choose and then it will be for the legislature of this Province to decide whether it will be accepted or otherwise.

If you are correctly reported, I would suggest that you correct the statement; because I presume the members from the other Provinces who have not studied the question are not familiar with the Statute (Chapter 12, Consolidated Statutes of Manitoba) which provides for parliament to make any extension of boundaries upon any terms and conditions they choose, subject to the approval of the Legislature of the Province.

I think it well that the law and the facts should be placed fairly before parliament and then there can be no ground for complaint from any of the parties to the negotiations.

With assurances of my personal regards,

Yours very respectfully,

(Signed) R. P. ROBLIN.

#### **Sir Wilfrid's Reply**

OTTAWA, Nov. 30 1909.

Dear Mr. Roblin:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 19th instant.

I am surprised that you should think that the answer which I gave to the enquiry of Dr. Roche was not correctly transmitted in the press

despatches. The report was quite accurate and indeed the existing condition of things did not admit of any other answer.

You assert that we have sufficient authority to legislate Chapter XII. of the Revised Statutes of Manitoba, wherein it is enacted "that the Legislature of Manitoba agrees and consents that the bounds of the Province may be increased and enlarged to such an extent as shall be enacted by the Parliament of Canada, and on such terms and conditions as to the effect of such increase of territory with regard to an increase of subsidy granted to the said Province and with regard to other purposes and subjects as may be provided by the said Parliament of Canada."

The authority would have been quite sufficient for immediate action to be taken, if your statute had stopped there, but the enactment is nullified by the provision which immediately follows, "that such increase of territory shall not take effect until such terms and conditions have been approved by the Legislature of Manitoba."

In other words, you tell us that we may ask Parliament to legislate, but reserve to yourselves the right to reject such legislation.

I have only to observe that the above-mentioned statute does not give us any power to deal with the question that we had not before, and that it does not by a single step advance the solution.

I have further to observe that it cannot be seriously contemplated to ask parliament to enact legislation which would not be final, and which might be thrown aside as unsatisfactory by the Province of Manitoba.

### **Must Come to Understanding**

Everybody who will dispassionately review the situation must agree that, as I stated in answer to the enquiry of Doctor Roche, we are not in a position to act until the Dominion Government and the Provincial Government have come to an understanding.

In one respect your letter is quite satisfactory. You therein assert that at our conference with Messrs. Rogers and Campbell "they agreed to the boundary extensions as proposed" by us. My colleagues and I had not understood that they had so asserted. We are glad to learn that such indeed was their intention. This point may therefore be now considered as settled.

There remains to agree upon the financial conditions, and as we are ready as we have always been to discuss those terms within the lines of the resolution of the House of Commons. As to the report of Messrs. Rogers and Campbell that on this question I intimated that



\$10,000 would be adequate for the responsibilities assumed in consequence of the extension of your boundaries. I hope I will not be taxed with discourtesy if I do not think the report can have been made seriously.

Believe me, dear Mr. Roblin,

Yours sincerely,

Signed) WILFRID LAURIER

The Hon. R. P. Roblin  
Premier's Office,  
Winnipeg, Man

**Letter to Sir Wilfrid from Mr. Roblin**

WINNIPEG, December 9, 1909.

My Dear Sir Wilfrid:—

I returned this morning from a trip to Toronto and found your favor of the 30th ultimo on my desk. I have read the same very carefully and hasten to reply.

I shall not attempt to conceal my astonishment at the position you take in it as well as your understanding of the conference held between yourself and Mr. Fielding, representing the Federal government, and Messrs. Rogers and Campbell, representing the Government of this Province, regarding the extension of the boundaries of Manitoba.

The ministers from this province made an official report of the conference to the Executive Council under date of April 14th, 1909, in which they advised that they had accepted the delimitation of boundaries as proposed by your resolution in the Commons, although satisfied that both in law and equity we were entitled to what the Legislature of this Province had set out in its memorial.

They further say in said report that you only offered \$10,000 as financial consideration for the lands, timber, minerals, etc., covered by such extension. Your intimation that you did not so understand it appears extraordinary to me in view not only of the official report aforementioned but the newspaper announcements made at that time. The Toronto Globe, of March 20th, contained a statement which appears to me to be an authoritative and inspired one from your point of view. (I may say that every other newspaper in Canada that made any reference to the matter, published a similar report.)

### What Globe Said

The Globe article reads as follows

OTTAWA, March 19th.—Hon. Robert Rogers and Hon. Colin Campbell, who have been in the capital for the past week to press the

claims of Manitoba in connection with the proposed extension of the Provincial boundaries, had an interview with Sir Wilfrid Laurier to-day, who had sufficiently recovered from his illness of last week to again be at his office. The proposed terms of the Dominion Government's bill to extend the boundaries were discussed. In respect to the question of the division of territory in the district of Keewatin between the Provinces of Ontario and Manitoba, the Manitoba ministers stated that they would accept under protest the boundary line as defined by the resolution of last session. It was pointed out by Sir Wilfrid that this allocation of the territory in question had been considered as satisfactory by the Manitoba members last session, and to give Manitoba any greater proposition of the territory to be divided would certainly be resisted by Ontario. With respect, therefore to the territorial division the Manitoba Government is now willing to abide by the terms of the resolution.

The chief issue now is as to the financial terms, and the Roblin ministry is evidently holding out for the full measure of the demand made for the additional cash subsidy, similar to that given to Saskatchewan and Alberta, in lieu of the withholding of the Dominion lands in these provinces."

I regret that your recollection of the matter is different from the facts as reported officially and in the public press at that time. Also permit me to say that your recollection of the financial matters discussed is equally at variance with the published facts and the report made by Messrs. Rogers and Campbell to the Executive Council in April last.

Their statement was that you offered \$10,000, which they positively declined to entertain, but pressed for an offer which they would submit as an alternative to the legislature for their demand of equality with Alberta and Saskatchewan. You declined, so they report, to amend your original offer of \$10,000 and when they suggested placing Manitoba in the same position as Ontario in relation to public lands, you also declined to consider that.

"A moment ago I used the words "authoritative and inspired" for the reason that Messrs. Rogers and Campbell informed me that Senator Jaffray was seated in your secretary's room when they arrived for the conference of the 23rd of March and remained there until the

conference was concluded, when he immediately entered your office after Messrs. Rogers and Campbell withdrew. The next morning, the 24th, the *Globe*, owned by the said senator, contained the following, and which agrees absolutely with the official report of Messrs. Rogers and Campbell.

Special Despatch to the *Globe*.

OTTAWA, March 23rd.—The Manitoba ministers, Messrs. Rogers and Campbell, had another interview with Sir Wilfrid Laurier today, relative to the Province's demands for better financial terms in connection with the proposed extension of the Provincial boundaries. **SIR WILFRID SAID THE GOVERNMENT COULD NOT AGREE TO MANITOBA'S REQUEST FOR AN EXTRA CASH SUBSIDY SIMILAR TO THAT GIVEN ALBERTA AND SASKATCHEWAN, AND THAT THE BARGAIN MADE WHEN MANITOBA ENTERED CONFEDERATION, WITH REFERENCE TO THE OWNERSHIP OF THE CROWN LANDS, SHOULD NOT NOW BE REVISED.** Manitoba, Sir Wilfrid maintained, could not, after the lapse of so many years, be considered as being on the same footing as the new provinces just starting in to administer vast territories with all the incidental expense of organization, to maintain law and order, build roads, etc. But in lieu of granting Manitoba the ownership of the crown lands in the territory to be annexed to the Province, he said the government was willing to allow an annual cash subsidy sufficient to cover the cost of administration of the new territory. At present the enforcement of law and order in the portion of Keewatin to be allocated to Manitoba costs only about \$1,500 per year. **IT IS UNDERSTOOD THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT IS WILLING TO MAKE AN ANNUAL GRANT OF \$10,000 OR ANY REASONABLE AMOUNT NECESSARY TO COVER ALL THE EXPENSE TO THE PROVINCE IN THIS CONNECTION.** The Manitoba ministers are, however, still dissatisfied with the government's terms and are holding out for the full measure of their demands for an annual cash subsidy as set forth in the memorial presented to the Federal Government last year. They are evidently desirous of keeping their "grievance" for campaign purposes when the Roblin government next appeals to the electors.

"In view of the refusal of Manitoba to accept the terms offered by the government, it is practically certain that there will be no bill brought down this session to extend the Provincial boundaries.

"Hon. Messrs. Rogers and Campbell left tonight for Winnipeg."

No Offer to Submit

I can understand how in the multitude of cares incident to your office, details such as these could have escaped you; but presume that

your mind freshened with these records, will enable you to recall all the circumstances and facts as they occurred.

However, be that as it may, the fact remains that we have received nothing that we can submit to the Legislature in the way of financial terms. The power and authority to initiate is vested in you and the Commons.

The Legislature asked in their memorial for certain area and certain terms; you said "no" to our area but moved a resolution outlining certain other boundaries. We have accepted your alternative in boundaries, subject to legislative approval, and now ask you to bring a resolution regarding terms, to the Commons on the same authority as you did the one regarding area.

We respectfully press for this for the reason that the legislature of this Province meets in a few weeks and I desire in the public interest to submit to it a complete proposition. There is no reason, so far as I know, why you should not do this and thus place the responsibility of accepting or rejecting the proposition on the Legislature which is the final arbiter in the matter. You assumed the responsibility for determining the area; I assume you will have no hesitation in taking similar action respecting the financial terms.

I think you will agree with me, the Province of Manitoba is suffering from the delay and therefore it is in the public interest desirable that a complete, final and satisfactory conclusion be reached not later than the approaching session of the Provincial Legislature.

In conclusion, allow me to summarize as follows: Manitoba has stated what she desires both as to area and terms. You have offered us an alternative of area, which was accepted by our delegates; but nothing (I consider \$10,000 nothing) as to terms. We respectfully ask you to accede to our proposals or make an alternative offer. I shall await your action with considerable anxiety.

With assurances of my personal regards and wishing you the compliments of the season.

Yours very respectfully,

(Signed) R. P. ROBLIN.

Right Honorable Sir Wilfrid Laurier, G.C.M.G., Premier of Canada,  
Ottawa.

#### Re-open Negotiations

OTTAWA, December 27, 1909.

Dear Mr. Roblin:—

In reply to yours of the 9th instant, I have only to observe that I persist in believing that the report that we offered at a conference

with Messrs. Rogers and Campbell, \$10,000 for the financial terms to be granted to Manitoba, cannot be taken seriously.

You will pardon me if I will not take part in a discussion of the inference which you desire to be drawn from the fact that Senator Jaffray was in my office when Mr. Rogers and Mr. Campbell came to the conference and was still there after the conference was over. The suggestion that there was a breach of confidence somewhere is one that might be averted between honorable men, and, moreover, if the inference is to be drawn, it might be placed on other shoulders, for if you look at the newspapers at the same time as "The Globe" you will find that the item was in most of the eastern papers.

You suggest that we bring in a resolution in the House of Commons fixing such financial terms as to us may seem advisable, leaving them to be afterwards accepted or rejected by the Legislature of Manitoba. The same suggestion was made by you in your previous communication. I still believe that in my answer I conclusively showed that such a course would be unwise and impracticable.

I have only to add that we are ready to re-open negotiations with the full assurance on our part that we are anxious to meet Manitoba in a fair and generous spirit.

With my best wishes for the coming year, believe me, dear Mr. Roblin, yours very sincerely.

Signed) WILFRID LAURIER.

Hon. R. P. Roblin, Premier's office, Winnipeg, Man.

#### Reply of Mr. Roblin

WINNIPEG, January 8, 1910.

My Dear Sir Wilfrid:

I have yours of December 27th, and am indeed pleased to note your expression of assurance that you are anxious to meet Manitoba in a fair and generous spirit. This being the case, there should be no difficulty in arriving at an immediate final settlement.

If you will refer to the resolutions of our Legislature, which you have in your possession, I cannot help feeling that you yourself will agree that Manitoba is not asking for anything but that which is fair and just; for certainly if we did not think our claim to be such, we would not be making it.

In regard to our claim, we will be entirely satisfied whether you elect to give us a position of **equality** under the terms and conditions

that govern your treatment of the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan to the west or of Ontario to the east.

I cannot see why you should hesitate to name such terms and conditions by resolution of your parliament. This would only be following the same form which you adopted in the case of allocating our boundaries. You have our proposition approved by resolution of our Legislature, now it is your turn. If this is not satisfactory to you, let us have your alternative proposition, when I will at once submit same to our Legislature which meets about the first of February.

And let me assure you that I will sincerely appreciate your careful consideration of our proposition and with such consideration I am hopeful that you will not suggest any terms that will not mean a position of **equality** for Manitoba with her sister provinces.

Believe me, my dear Sir Wilfrid I am, yours very sincerely.

(Signed) R. P. ROBLIN.

Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, G.C.M.G., Premier of Canada, Ottawa.

**NOTE**—No reply has ever been received up to the present from Sir Wilfrid Laurier to the last communication given above addressed to him by Mr. Roblin.

#### **Mr. Norris' Meaningless Boundary Resolution at Session of 1910**

Whereas Hon. Robert Rogers and Hon. Colin Campbell, in a report to the Executive bearing date April 14th, 1909, which has been submitted to this House, declare that they, acting on behalf of the Province at the conference held with Sir Wilfrid Laurier in March, 1909, accepted the territory to be added to this Province as defined in the resolution adopted by the Dominion House of Commons on July 13, 1908, in these terms:

"The northern boundary to be the sixtieth parallel of latitude; the western boundary to be the present eastern boundary line of the Province of Saskatchewan to the said sixtieth parallel; the eastern boundary to be the present eastern boundary so far north as the north-east corner of the Province; thence by a straight line to the point where the eighty-ninth meridian of longitude intersects the shore line of Hudson Bay."

And whereas it is desirable that this territory should be added to the Province of Manitoba without delay,

Therefore be it resolved, That this Legislature accepts the territory thus described in the resolution of the House of Commons of July

13, 1908, and requests the Dominion Parliament to enact such legislation at the current session as may be necessary thus to enlarge the boundaries of Manitoba, such enlargement to be without prejudice to Manitoba's claim for such re-adjustment of its financial arrangements with the Dominion as shall equip it suitably to meet and discharge the obligations and requirements of the enlarged Province;

And, whereas, in a letter to the Hon. R. P. Roblin, Prime Minister of this Province, under date of December 21, 1907, Sir Wilfrid Laurier declared, "We are ready to re-open negotiations with the full assurance on our part that we are anxious to meet Manitoba in a fair and generous spirit."

Therefore let it be resolved, That the claims of this Province for a re-adjustment of its financial arrangement with the Dominion Government by a committee of Members of this House to be appointed by this Legislature.

#### **Mr. Rogers' Amendment**

To this motion M. Rogers moved an amendment as follows:—

That all the words after "Whereas" in the first line be struck out and the following substituted therefor:

By an Act of the Parliament of Canada passed in the year 1881, and under the decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, a large tract or area of territory lying to the east of the present eastern boundary of Manitoba and north of the Albany River, comprising approximately 41,000 square miles, was determined as belonging to, and as a portion of, the Province of Manitoba;

And whereas, in the various conferences held between the Federal authorities and representatives of this Province, and in the several memorials presented to the Parliament of Canada regarding the claims of the Province for further extension of boundaries, this position has always been maintained;

And whereas the Parliament of Canada, on the thirteenth day of July, 1908, passed a resolution setting forth the territory which the said Parliament was willing to grant or offer to the Province by way of an extension of boundaries, to wit, the northern boundary to be the sixtieth parallel of latitude; the western boundary to be the said sixtieth parallel; the eastern boundary to be the present eastern boundary as far north as the northeast corner of the Province, thence on a straight line to the point where the eighty-ninth meridian of west longitude intersects the shore line of the Hudson Bay;

And whereas the said resolution, and the delimitation of territory contained therein, was determined by the said Parliament of





essential of the conference, viz., the settlement of the territory to be added.

"On Tuesday, the sixteenth of March, Sir Wilfrid Laurier proposed, the conference was to meet previous to the settlement of the territory to be added.

"On re-assembling on that date, your delegates, believing that the refusal of the Parliament of Canada might afford some reason for further delay in the settlement of the matter under consideration, accepted the area so suggested by Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the hope that by so doing we would have removed every obstacle that an obstacle could possibly be raised against the settlement of the whole question.

"The allocation of the territory thus being disposed of, we proceeded to discuss the financial terms that ought to be given this Province. We presented the memorandum of the Legislative Assembly of this Province, which, in a word, was to the effect that we were asked for a position of equality in respect to financial terms with our sister Provinces to the west, the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta.

"To this Sir Wilfrid most strenuously objected, claiming that we were not entitled to similar treatment. We then pointed out to him that, inasmuch as he had determined the territory and offered the same by resolution, it was incumbent on him to suggest the financial terms, and we pressed him to name what he considered would be adequate compensation and proper financial terms, when he suggested the amount of ten thousand dollars a year, which amount, of course, we regarded as ridiculously absurd. We strongly urged upon him to give us some reasonable definite statement that we could submit to the Government and the Legislature of this Province for their rejection or approval, but he made no other suggestion than the one indicated above.

"The discussion continued, and we then made the alternative offer of accepting equal treatment with Ontario and Quebec along the line of ownership of lands, timber, ore, etc., in the territory to be added, and a like ownership of the undisposed-of Crown lands in Manitoba, that we might have equality of treatment with Ontario and Quebec in this respect, so that, if it was more desirable from the Federal point of view, to give us equality of position with Ontario and Quebec, we would agree to recommend the same for acceptance to the Executive of the Province and through them to the Legislative Assembly.

"The conference then adjourned, to meet again on the twenty-third of March. Sir Wilfrid and Hon. Sydney Fisher representing the Federal Government. No further progress was made, Sir Wilfrid still refusing to consider the propositions of equality of treatment.

either with Saskatchewan and Alberta or Ontario and Quebec, so set out, nor could we obtain from him any further statements as to the financial advance he would make to the Province on the addition of the territory.

"Sir Wilfrid, then interposed, that he considered there was no more to be gained by further continuing our conference.

"Signed:

R. ROGERS

"Signed:

CORIN H. CAMPBELL.

And whereas this House has on numerous occasions affirmed the claim that the Province is entitled, in an extension of boundaries, to equal financial consideration and treatment with that accorded to the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta.

And whereas, at the said conference held in the month of March, 1909, the said representatives of the Province presented the claim of the Province for such equal treatment, and offered to accept such equality of treatment, and finally offered that they would accept either equality of treatment with the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta to the west or the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec to the east;

And whereas it appears that the said representatives pressed the Federal authorities for such an offer of financial terms as could be laid before this House for acceptance, and that the Executive of this Province have since the date of the said conference further pressed and urged for an offer from the Federal authorities of such a nature as might be laid before this House for acceptance.

And whereas the Right Honourable Sir Wilfrid Laurier, by letter dated the twenty-seventh day of December, 1909, addressed to the Prime Minister of this Province, said amongst other things, as follows:

"I have only to add that we are ready to reopen negotiations with the full assurance on our part that we are anxious to meet Manitoba in a fair and generous spirit."

And whereas, in reply to said letter, the Prime Minister of this Province wrote the Right Honourable Sir Wilfrid Laurier as follows:

WINNIPEG, Jan. 8, 1910.

"My Dear Sir Wilfrid,

"I have yours of December 27th, and am indeed pleased to note your expression of assurance that you are anxious to meet Manitoba in a fair and generous spirit. This being the case, there should be no difficulty in arriving at an immediate final settlement.

"If you will refer to the resolutions of our Legislature, which you have in your possession, I cannot help feeling that you yourself

will agree that Manitoba is not asking for anything but that which is fair and just, for certainly, if we did not think our claim to be such, we would not be making it.

"In regard to our claim we will be entirely satisfied whether you elect to give us a position of equality under the terms and conditions that govern your treatment of the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan to the west or of Ontario to the east.

"I cannot see why you should hesitate to name such terms and conditions by resolution of your Parliament. This would only be following the same form which you adopted in the case of allocating of our territories. You have our proposition approved by resolution of our Legislature. Now, then, if this is not satisfactory to you, let us have your alternative proposition, where I will at once submit the same to our Legislature, which meets also at the first of February.

"And let me assure you that I will sincerely appreciate your careful consideration of our proposition, and with such consideration I am hopeful that you will not suggest any terms that will not mean a position of equality for Manitoba with her sister Provinces.

"Believe me, my dear Sir Wilfrid, I am, yours very sincerely,

"Signed

R. P. ROBIN.

And whereas the delay in settlement of the financial terms is detrimental and injurious to the development of the Province, and, further, that no good purpose can be served by any further delay, and it is desirable, in the best interests of this Province, that the said matters should at once be determined and finally settled.

Therefore be it resolved, That this House assents to and ratifies and confirms the offer made by the representatives of the Province at the conference held with the Federal authorities in the month of March last in reference to the aforesaid territory lying immediately east of the Province of Manitoba, hereinbefore set forth, and agrees to accept the territory set forth in the resolution of the Parliament of Canada on the thirteenth day of July, 1908, also hereinbefore set forth, upon satisfactory financial terms being given to the Province by the Federal authorities; and further, that this House is desirous of affirming the position of the right of the Province to equality of treatment either with the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan to the west, or the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec to the east, and desires to urge upon the Federal authorities that they would, as urged by our delegates and by the Government of this Province from time to time, immediately announce or offer the financial terms which they are willing to concede to the Province on the addition of the aforesaid territory to the Province of Manitoba, and further affirms its readiness to accept the said territory upon the basis of equality of treatment with either the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta or Ontario and Quebec; and further, that this House cannot see any valid reason why the Federal authorities should not at once name the

financial terms which they think fair and generous, so that the same might be carried forthwith and on one part to aid further controversy respecting the potatoes.

**T. H. Johnson Moves an Amendment to Government's Fair Amendment, as follows:**

"That the words after the word 'and' in the seventh line of the last paragraph of the said amendment be cancelled and the following substituted in lieu thereof:

"And that, in the opinion of this House, the said arrangements between the Dominion and the Province of Manitoba should be either

"A. Equality of treatment with the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta, having due regard to what this Province has already received, or is entitled to under previous arrangements with the Dominion Government, such equality to be determined by an investigation and adjustment; or

"B. Equality of treatment with the Provinces to the east, by this Province receiving the lands, minerals, timber and fisheries;

"That a Committee of this House be appointed to inquire into and recommend to this Legislature which of these is preferable and to prepare proposals to submit to the Dominion as to the said terms."

And the Question being put on the amendment to the said proposed amendment, the House divided; and the names being called for, they were taken down as follows:

**The Vote on the Several Resolutions**

**YEAS:**

**Messieurs**

<i>Armstrong</i> (Gladstone),	<i>Norris</i> ,
<i>Baird</i> ,	<i>Ross</i> ,
<i>Campbell</i> (Dauphin),	<i>T. H. Johnson</i> ,
<i>Johnson</i> (Winnipeg West),	<i>W. J. G. Ross</i> ,
<i>Leitch</i> ,	<i>W. J. G. Ross</i> ,
<i>McConnell</i> ,	<i>Winkler</i> . . . . . 13
<i>McIntyre</i> ,	

## NAYS:

## Messieurs

<i>Armitage</i> (P. la P.),	<i>La</i>
<i>Armitage</i> ,	<i>Lawrence</i> ,
<i>Barnier</i> ,	<i>Lynch</i>
<i>Barnier</i> ,	<i>Lewis</i>
<i>Cameron</i> ,	<i>Mitchell</i> ,
<i>Campbell</i> (Morris),	<i>Pretor</i>
<i>Carroll</i> ,	<i>Robson</i> ,
<i>Coleman</i> ,	<i>Ross</i>
<i>Ferguson</i> ,	<i>Simpson</i> ,
<i>Gordon</i> ,	<i>Steel</i> ,
<i>Graham</i> ,	<i>Taylor</i> ,
<i>Henderson</i> ,	<i>Waddell</i> . . . . . 21

So it passed in the negative.

And the Question being put on the amendment, the House divided; and the names being called for, they were taken down as follows:

## YEAS:

## Messieurs

<i>Armitage</i> (P. la P.),	<i>Lawrence</i> ,
<i>Armitage</i> ,	<i>Lawrence</i> ,
<i>Barnier</i> ,	<i>Lynch</i> ,
<i>Barnier</i> ,	<i>Lewis</i> ,
<i>Cameron</i> ,	<i>Mitchell</i> ,
<i>Campbell</i> (Morris),	<i>Pretor</i> ,
<i>Carroll</i> ,	<i>Robson</i> ,
<i>Coleman</i> ,	<i>Ross</i> ,
<i>Ferguson</i> ,	<i>Simpson</i> ,
<i>Gordon</i> ,	<i>Steel</i> ,
<i>Graham</i> ,	<i>Taylor</i> ,
<i>Henderson</i> ,	<i>Waddell</i> . . . . . 24

## NAYS:

## Messieurs

<i>Armitage</i> (Gladstone),	<i>Norris</i>
<i>Baird</i> ,	<i>Ross</i> ,
<i>Campbell</i> (Dauphin),	<i>Thornton</i> ,
<i>Johnson</i> (Winnipeg West),	<i>Waddell</i> ,
<i>Johnson</i> ,	<i>Waddell</i> ,
<i>Johnson</i> ,	<i>Waddell</i> . . . . . 15
<i>Malcolm</i> ,	

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

Then the main Question, so amended, being put, the House divided; and the names were called for, they were taken down as follows:

YEAS—

Messrs—

<i>Armstrong</i> (P. la P.),	
<i>Arne,</i>	<i>Le...</i>
<i>Bernier,</i>	<i>Le...</i>
<i>Bonnewcastle,</i>	<i>L...</i>
<i>Cameron,</i>	<i>W...</i>
<i>Campbell</i> (Morris),	<i>Pr...</i>
<i>Carroll,</i>	<i>H...</i>
<i>Coldwell,</i>	<i>R...</i>
<i>Edwards,</i>	<i>S...</i>
<i>Evans,</i>	<i>S...</i>
<i>Gavin,</i>	<i>T...</i>
<i>H...</i>	<i>W...</i> . . . . . 21

NAYS—

Messrs—

<i>Armstrong</i> (Gladstone),	<i>Ag...</i>
<i>Baird,</i>	<i>R...</i>
<i>Campbell</i> (Dauphin),	<i>T...</i>
<i>Johnson</i> (Winnipeg West),	<i>P...</i>
<i>Loumasson,</i>	<i>W...</i>
<i>McConnell,</i>	<i>Winkler</i> . . . . . 13
<i>Malcolm,</i>	

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

### SIR WILFRID'S MOST RECENT MISREPRESENTATION OF THE POSITION AND CLAIMS OF MANITOBA ON THE BOUNDARY QUESTION

(Quoted from *Hansard*, April 27, 1910.)

Mr. A. Haggart, member for Winnipeg, moved a resolution regarding the position of Manitoba respecting its claim for an extension of boundaries, concluding as follows:

"Now, therefore, be it resolved, that this House affirms the Province of Manitoba is entitled to equality of treatment with either the said Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan to the west or with the

said Provinces of Ontario and Quebec to the east, and regret that the Government of the Dominion did not agree to give to Manitoba such equality of treatment."

Sir A. T. D. (Mr. Speaker): The object of my hon. friend who introduced this motion (Mr. Alex. Haggart) was to move a certain plea, the cause of Manitoba, to what he called equal justice with the other Provinces. I am sure that on reflection he will agree with me that the method he has adopted of presenting his case to the House was not calculated very effectively to achieve the object he had in mind. My hon. friend knows that by the rules of this House a motion presented under the circumstances under which this motion is presented, that is, as an amendment to go into Supply, cannot be amended, and therefore, cannot be met in all its bearings, and in all its different aspects. If there be in this motion, as I think there are, statements of fact which are true, and statements of fact which are untrue, if there be conclusions which can be accepted, and conclusions which cannot be accepted, they have all to be accepted in the whole or denied in the whole. My hon. friend, since his sole object, as he says, was to plead the cause of Manitoba, would have been better inspired if in the early stages of this session he had brought his motion forward as a notice of motion, which could have been met in all its bearings, accepted in part or amended in part, accepted in the whole or rejected in the whole; whereas, as his motion is presented now, it leaves us no option, but to reject it, because there are parts in it which it would be impossible to accept. I sympathize with the statement of my hon. friend, that the Province of Manitoba has been anxious for years past to have its territory extended. We can all agree that the territory of Manitoba from the beginning was altogether too exiguous; we can all agree that it should have been extended, which it would have been easy to have done at the time, to the north, and to the west. Years ago the Province of Manitoba came to the doors of this House, and the last time it was successful. That was in the year 1905, when it submitted a petition to this House, supported by a delegation from the Province of Manitoba which waited on the Government, including seven members from the other side of the House, asking for an extension of its boundaries. Unfortunately for Manitoba at that time, it set up a pretention which encroached on the west, on the pretensions of the Province of Saskatchewan, and which encroached on the east on the pretensions and claims of the Province of Ontario. The Province of Manitoba, in that petition, asked that its boundaries should be extended westward beyond the limit which was then the jurisdiction of the Legislature of the Province of Saskatchewan, and that Legislature protested, and protested vigorously, against the territory being encroached on, and any portion of it being given to the Province of Manitoba. Later on it also protested against any part of the territory north of the boundary of the Province of Manitoba being given to that Province. Under these circumstances we thought it advisable—and I think everybody will agree that it was a

were supposed that we should have a conference of the three provinces interested—Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Ontario—to discuss the question. That conference took place at Fort Snarrelly, in the latter part of 1906, and resulted in a compromise arrangement. I am not at all sure, however, whether the compromise was wise. The Province of Saskatchewan asked that its territory should be extended north of the present boundary of Manitoba to the base of Hudson Bay. The Federal Government, after giving the matter considerable consideration, could not come to any conclusion. We thought that, because of the geographical condition of the country, the territory north of the present boundary of Manitoba should be given to Manitoba itself. Then this ground was set aside, the claim of Saskatchewan being given to Manitoba, but it was set aside for the north part of the province. At the same time we would not agree to extend the territory of Manitoba westward further than its present boundaries. Then we came to the question of the claim of Manitoba eastward. The claim of Manitoba eastward was that the boundary of the present Province should be extended north to the present boundary of Ontario, north of the Albany river up to a line drawn from the confluence of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, which would bring the Province of Manitoba into the vicinity of Fort William at the head of Lake Superior. The Province of Ontario asked that the present boundaries of Ontario should be extended to the waters of the Churchill river, and that the Churchill river should be the boundary between Manitoba and Ontario. After giving this matter the best consideration we could, and with no other object than to do what might best serve all the parties interested.

Mr. Hughes: The term, the Prime Minister, does not mean that the Churchill river was to be the boundary between Manitoba and Ontario.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier: I am not at all sure. My hon. friend may be right, but he has only to look at the proceedings to see that the claim put forward by Sir James Whitney was that the Province of Ontario should be extended westward to the waters of the Churchill river, and that the Churchill river should be the boundary between Ontario and Manitoba. We could not agree to this. We thought the pretensions of the Province of Ontario on that point were exaggerated. On the other hand, we thought that the pretensions of the Province of Manitoba were exaggerated also in asking that their boundary should be extended to the vicinity of Lake Superior, and we brought a resolution before the House, which is recorded in the resolution my hon. friend has quoted, extending the boundary of the Provinces of Manitoba and Ontario, the present boundaries at least, forward to the 88th and 89th degree of longitude on the shores of Hudson Bay.

"The northern boundary to be the 60th parallel of latitude; the western boundary to be the present eastern boundary line of the Province of Saskatchewan to the 60th parallel; the eastern boundary to be





which was made after the conference by Mr. Rogers and Mr. Campbell to their Government. I have only this to observe to my hon. friend on this point at the present time. A conference took place between the Government, represented by myself, and on the first day, by my hon. friend the Minister of Finance, and on the second day by my hon. friend the Minister of Agriculture, with the two gentlemen I have just named, Mr. Rogers and Mr. Campbell. We separated without affecting anything, but they gave a report of the proceedings on what they considered to be the proceedings to their Government.

I have only this to observe to my hon. friend on this report: It is customary—and everybody will agree that there is no necessity for defending the practice—when a conference has taken place between two parties, that a common report should be made so that, if there is a difference of opinion, that difference of opinion can be settled then and there, and, if it is not possible to agree upon an identical statement, each party can state its own version. I never heard of the report being made by Messrs. Rogers and Campbell until I saw it in print. Perhaps I shall not surprise my hon. friend if I state that Messrs. Rogers and Campbell had told us at the end of the conference that, as we had not agreed, each should prepare a report for our respective Governments. I would have agreed to that. We might or we might not have agreed upon the report; we might or we might not have differed upon the facts; but, at all events, I think it would have been only fair, since Messrs. Rogers and Campbell intended to make a report that they should ask us whether we thought it was advisable to make a report or not. In the report made by Messrs. Rogers and Campbell to their Government, it was stated that I had offered, as compensation to the Government of Manitoba, for administering justice and the civil requirements of that community, the sum of \$10,000. When my attention was drawn to this I was not to discuss the statement; I refused to take it seriously. Whatever may be the opinion of my views need be here, members on this side, I think, but all we give me credit for some opinion or other. I should expect that in all events, Messrs. Rogers and Campbell state in the report, as read by my hon. friend in the House, that they thought this offer was ridiculous. I would agree with them; such an offer would have been ridiculous. I have nothing more to say. The fact is, we never came to any conclusion, no offer was made on one side or the other. After the report had been made, my attention was called to this question by my hon. friend from Manitoba. Mr. Roblin, who asked me last session if it was our intention to introduce a Bill to extend the limits of Manitoba. To this question I gave the answer read by my hon. friend from Winnipeg (Mr. A. Haggart) that we were not in a position to bring in a Bill until we had agreed upon the financial terms, and no agreement had been reached. Thereupon, Mr. Roblin wrote to me on the subject. My hon. friend (Mr. A. Haggart) stated in his opening remarks that he intended to give a complete history of the negotiations on this question, but he has omitted to give this letter of Mr. Roblin's and my an-

swer to it. I think hon. members will agree with me that the history of these negotiations is not complete without that correspondence. Mr. Roblin's letter to me was as follows:

(See letter given before.)

My reply to this letter was as follows:

(See letter given before.)

To his I received the following reply:

(See letter given before.)

In reply, I wrote to Mr. Roblin as follows:

(See letter given before.)

The House is now in possession of all the facts. I shall resume in a few words. In 1908 this House passed a resolution fixing the western boundary, and the eastern boundary of Manitoba. By so doing we had to deal with the respective pretensions of Ontario on one side and Saskatchewan on the other side. The pretensions of the Province of Saskatchewan we ignored altogether, we could not accept them. The pretensions of Ontario we ignored in part, but we had to take action and we believe that the boundaries which we proposed were fair to Manitoba, fair to Saskatchewan and fair to Ontario, and I am glad to say that at the present time the Province of Manitoba at all events thinks them fair and is disposed to accept them.

Then there was the consideration of the financial terms to be granted to Manitoba. I was impressed a moment ago by the statement made by my hon. friend that the Province of Manitoba came here asking simply for justice. I am disposed to treat Manitoba in no other spirit. Manitoba has a fair claim to make, and we are disposed to meet that claim. The question is what is fair in this matter. We disputed first of all with Manitoba as to the extent of the claim which she presented, and which she wanted to have accepted. Now, I believe that my hon. friend himself who has presented this motion to the House must agree, must admit that the claim put forward by the Province of Manitoba with regard to territory, when she wanted to fringe upon the territory of Saskatchewan, was not fair. I think he will agree also that when the claim of the Province of Manitoba went so far as to seek to have its eastern boundary in the vicinity of the head of Lake Superior, that, too, was not fair. But we determined to do the best that could be done for the Province of Manitoba, and I think on the whole we can invite the judgment of friend or foe that the ter-



to exactly the same thing and past. But my hon. friend says that the terms are the same as when we agreed to Manitoba. I shall say that presently. I think now I am now in no way with this. We are we to be to go on with the Manitoba. When we were in 1908, we passed a resolution, either the same or not. I have stated now that Manitoba has accepted those limits. We have passed that resolution that Manitoba should be a great province, and we have carried on the same government. That has been agreed to by every member in this House. This in mind, the cooperation was left to be determined by negotiation between the two Governments. We could not agree. Then, was a conference, and I could not agree upon this proposition that in connection with it. We could not agree. Then what are we going to do? The Government of Manitoba say to us: Bring me a Bill, such as you like, we will accept it, and we will accept it or reject it.

Mr. A. Haggart—A resolution, is it not?

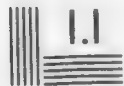
Sir Wilfrid Laurier—No, a Bill. Mr. Rossie asked us to bring in a Bill. Here is the last letter which he wrote upon the subject.

Mr. R. L. Borden—Resolution in the last letter.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier—Very well, let us say that it should be a resolution. The terms of the resolution that we have before us are that there should be a negotiation between Manitoba and the Dominion Government. We had a preliminary negotiation, but we did not agree. Then, I invited a new negotiation with the Government of Manitoba. The Government of Manitoba said to us: Pass a resolution; we will accept it or reject it. Now, I place myself in the judgment of every man in this House, whether he sits on that side or this side, is it not more reasonable, before we pass a resolution of this kind, that we should follow the policy of the resolution passed in 1908, and have another conference with the Government of Manitoba to see whether we can or cannot agree? We had a conference in 1909 which lasted two days. On the first day, I am glad to say that we discussed the boundaries of Manitoba and the boundaries were accepted. That much was accomplished. But upon the second day we did not agree. Is it not possible that upon another conference we can agree? Is it not more reasonable that we should have a conference and try to agree than to ask Parliament to pass a resolution, which may be rejected by the Legislature of Manitoba? Suppose we say that we offer \$10,000, and suppose the Legislature of Manitoba say: We do not accept it, but we reject it. Then, sir, it seems that it is not in conformity with the dignity of this Parliament, it is not good business, either, that we should ask Parliament to agree to certain terms unless we have beforehand the satisfaction of knowing, a perfect knowledge, that what we offer is satisfactory to Manitoba. I ask my hon. friend: Does he not



MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART



2.8

2.5

2.2



4.0

believe that his friends would have been more revised if they had acted upon the suggestion of my letter of the 2st December, in which I said to Mr. Roblin: Come again, let us have another conference and try to come to an understanding rather than try to force this Parliament to pass a resolution suggesting that the Federal Parliament should contribute any amount, let it be \$50,000, \$100,000 or \$200,000 without knowing whether or not such a resolution would be accepted? I think, Mr. Speaker, that we are in a strong position when we say that we are ready to confer with Manitoba, that we are ready to negotiate with them, that we are ready to discuss with them and see what we shall give to them and upon what we can agree. Now, my hon. friend says in this resolution that Manitoba asks for two things. First it asks:

Now, therefore, be it resolved that this House affirms that the Province of Manitoba is entitled to equality of treatment with either the said Provinces of Alberta or Saskatchewan to the west or with the said Provinces of Ontario and Quebec to the east, we regret that the Government of the Dominion did not agree to give to Manitoba such equality of treatment.

First of all let us look at the two alternatives we have here. The Province of Manitoba asked that they should be given equality of treatment with Ontario and Quebec; in other words, that the Province of Manitoba should be given the land. We have before us the memorial which was passed by the Legislature of Manitoba on January 20, 1908, and if this memorial of the Legislature of Manitoba the Province was asking for the land in the new territory to be added to Manitoba there would be something to be said in favor of it. But I want to call the attention of my hon. friend, and not only of my hon. friend from Winnipeg, but of all my hon. friends from Manitoba, to the fact that what is asked for in this resolution is that they be granted the lands, not only in the new territory which is to be given to Manitoba, but the lands in the whole province of Manitoba as originally constituted in 1869. That is what they are asking.

Some hon. members. Hear, hear.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier—I am glad that I have stated the position correctly. Or they ask that they be given the same terms as were given to Alberta and Saskatchewan; in other words, what is asked by our friends on the other side of the House is not only that they be given an addition to their territory, but that the financial terms upon which Manitoba was organized in 1869 should be absolutely and completely revised and that new terms should be given to them altogether. They do not ask simply that they should have the lands in the new territory, but that the whole terms of confederation, under which they have been in this Dominion for forty years should be revised and that new conditions altogether should be made. Is that reasonable? Here is the Province of Manitoba asking, and I think asking with good cause, to have their territory extended. Well, then you and I, in the simplicity of our souls, would suppose that they



would ask for the land in that territory. No, they are not content to ask us to give them the land in that territory, but they say that we should revise our whole policy of the last forty years of keeping the control of the lands in the hands of this Dominion, set that policy aside and give to Manitoba the lands, not only in the new territory, but in the whole Province. That is the position taken by Manitoba, is it not? I ask if there is, for such a position, any ground that can be taken upon this request for new territory. If the Province of Manitoba is entitled to have the land of the whole Province vested in the Government of Manitoba it is not in consequence of this demand for new territory. It must be done, whether the territory is extended or not, but I submit that it is simply absurd to pretend that as a consequence of the extension of the territory of Manitoba the land should be given to the Province, not in the new territory alone, but in the whole territory of the Province. I can understand that the Province of Manitoba has a good case when it says: If you give us new territory give us the means of administering it. We are prepared to do that, and that is what we did under the resolution of 1908, but Manitoba says: No, we will not do that: the parliament of Canada was wrong in 1869. When the Government of Sir John Macdonald incorporated the Province of Manitoba and brought it into the Dominion, Parliament was wrong in keeping to the Dominion the lands of Manitoba. That is altogether another proposition, and that is a proposition that for my part, say it to our friends, and I say it to our foes on the other side, to the members from Ontario, from Saskatchewan, from Quebec, and from all the Provinces, that we are not prepared to reverse the policy which was adopted in 1869 by the Government of Sir John Macdonald, and which has been followed ever since by all successive Governments. Now, sir, I am prepared to meet my hon. friend upon this, that Manitoba is entitled to compensation either in land or money in the new territory which is to be annexed, and the amount of compensation must be such as will give Manitoba the facilities and the means of administering that new territory. I am prepared to meet them upon this, and that is the reason that we are asking for a new negotiation of these terms, because if Messrs. Roblin, Rogers and Campbell ask us—I will not discuss what took place in the conference—but if they ask that we should revise the whole terms of Manitoba, not only with respect to the territory to be annexed, but with respect to the whole Province nobody should be surprised if we could not agree. But I hope that in the new conference, Mr. Roblin and his ministers will understand that we are to deal with new territory and nothing else.

My hon. friend, in his resolution, also asks that we shall not only give to Manitoba the lands in the whole Province, but that we shall give to Manitoba the terms that we have given to Alberta and Saskatchewan. That is to say, that we should revise the financial terms which have been given to Manitoba. Well, sir, I have only to observe that these financial terms have been revised again and again; they have been revised four or five times already. The last time they were revised was in 1907, by a resolution adopted by this House on the 25th of March, of that year, and since embodied in an Imperial statute which has fixed for all time the terms and conditions and finan-

cial arrangements which are to exist between the Government of the Dominion and the Provincial Governments. The resolution which was passed in this House on the 25th of March 1907, was in the form of a petition to His Majesty the King, asking that the financial terms which had been fixed at Confederation for the Provinces, should be revised for Manitoba as well as for all the other provinces; and revised they were. The petition went on to say:

We pray that your Majesty may be graciously pleased to cause a measure to be laid before the Imperial Parliament at its present session, repealing the provisions of section 118 of the British North America Act, 1867, aforesaid, and substituting therefor the scale of payments above set forth, which shall be a final and unalterable settlement of the amounts to be paid yearly to the several Provinces of the Dominion for their local purposes and the support of their Governments and Legislatures.

This House so determined in 1907, and it is embodied in an Imperial statute, and forms the law and the constitution at the present time. As far as that goes, to me it is final. But again, I repeat, as far as new territory is concerned which may be added to the Province of Manitoba, it is fair and reasonable that compensation should be made to the Province, either in land or money, to enable it to administer civil government for that territory, and that territory alone; and if my hon. friend with his friends come to Ottawa and have a new conference with us on this question, we are ready to meet them; and if it is our good fortune to come to a satisfactory agreement, we shall be only too happy to introduce legislation to give effect to the result of the negotiations which may take place between us. But, in the meantime, I do not see how my hon. friend can expect such a resolution as he has moved to be adopted by Parliament when the whole matter is still open and we are still waiting for the answer of the Manitoba Government.

Mr. R. L. Borden—Mr. Speaker, my right hon. friend the Prime Minister, found some fault with the mode in which this matter has been introduced to the House by the hon. member for Winnipeg. There is no difficulty whatever in having a resolution in amendment to the motion to go into Committee of Supply accepted by the Government. I have within my reach a dozen cases, within the last dozen years, in which the Government has accepted such amendments, not only from hon. gentlemen on the other side of the House, but from hon. gentlemen on this side of the House as well. Therefore, the only question is whether or not the proposal presented to this House by the hon. member for Winnipeg is a just and reasonable proposal, one which the Government ought to accept, having regard to the just rights of the Province of Manitoba. My right hon. friend the Prime Minister has gone over a great deal of ancient history in the somewhat lengthy and discursive remarks which he has addressed to the House. I am not

going over the questions of the delimitation of the boundaries. It was not necessary that the Prime Minister should go over that question at all. That question has been settled and determined. The Government of Canada made a certain proposal by resolution presented to this Parliament, and afterwards, if I remember correctly, embodied in an Act passed by this Parliament. The Province of Manitoba had made its proposals to which the Prime Minister had alluded. The Province of Manitoba, for the purpose of bringing about a settlement of this question, which had been delayed by the inaction of this Government for so many years, yielded a portion of its claims and accepted the extended boundaries as they were proposed to this Parliament by the right hon. gentleman and his colleagues. In that regard, I would like to make one observation and ask one question of hon. gentlemen in this House. The Prime Minister has taken strong grounds upon the position that it is not a proper course for the Government to present the financial terms to Parliament by resolution, and then forward them to the Government of Manitoba for its acceptance or rejection. I would like to ask any man in this House possessing ordinary reasonable faculties to tell me what the difference is between presenting the boundaries to Parliament by resolution and then leaving them to be accepted or rejected by the Legislature of Manitoba, on the one hand, and on the other hand, presenting the financial terms to Parliament by resolution, and then leaving them to be accepted or rejected by the Legislature of Manitoba? If there is any reasonable difference of principle between the two courses, I will be glad to take my seat, and let the Prime Minister explain what it is.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier.—The difference is very obvious. There was a dispute between Manitoba, Ontario and Saskatchewan as to what should be the limits. We had a conference on the subject, and we had to decide on our best judgment, since they could not agree.

Mr. R. J. Borden.—There it is in a nutshell. Because there was a disagreement between this Government and the Government of Manitoba in respect of the boundaries, because the Government of Manitoba insisted upon certain territory which this Government thought should go to Ontario and to Saskatchewan, the Government brought in its proposal by resolution of Parliament and passed it. There is an exactly similar difference of opinion between this Government and the Government of Manitoba with regard to the financial terms. Why, then, could not the Government of Canada follow exactly the same course—bring in its proposals, have them embodied in a resolution of Parliament, and then leave them to be accepted or rejected? There is no difference between the two positions.

But I would like to submit two or three considerations to my hon. friend in that regard. My right hon. friend, as I understand him, takes the ground that conference No. 1, having absolutely failed, that conference No. 2, having absolutely failed, the Government of Manitoba, having made a distinct and plain, and as it seems to me reasonable proposition to this Government a further conference should be

had without the Government making any reply whatever to the proposals of the Government of Manitoba. Indeed, my hon. friend was so carried away by his imagination at the close of his remarks as to say that he was waiting for a reply from the Government of Manitoba, when only fifteen minutes before he had read a communication from the Prime Minister of Manitoba to which up to the present time he has not, so far as I understand, made any reply whatever. It is not the Government of Canada that is awaiting a reply from the Government of Manitoba; it is the Government of Manitoba that has been waiting for more than a year for a reply from the Government of Canada to the most reasonable proposition made by the Government of Manitoba to the right hon. gentleman at the conference alluded to. My right hon. friend has said that a certain report in the press of a report made by the delegates of the Province of Manitoba to the Government of Manitoba is so absolutely absurd that it cannot be taken seriously. In that criticism, my right hon. friend involves more than the delegates of Manitoba. He involves in that criticism the able and intelligent correspondents of many Liberal newspapers in Canada, who took it so seriously that they telegraphed it to all the great Liberal journals throughout this country, and did not regard the proposal as so supremely absurd as the right hon. gentleman would have us believe.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier—It did not come from me.

Mr. R. L. Borden—I am not suggesting that it came from the right hon. gentleman. I accept his word unequivocally, but I would like to ask one question. There was a question about the boundaries of Manitoba and Manitoba gave way. It accepted the boundaries as proposed by this Government. There was then, I presume, a conference as to financial terms. We know that the Government of Manitoba made a proposal. Did the Government of Canada make any proposal? Has it at any time up to the present made any proposal or offered any financial terms? I think that is a fair and reasonable question. My right hon. friend, of course has a right to decline to answer it if he cares.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier—What is your question?

Mr. R. L. Borden—My right hon. friend declares that he made no such proposal as that, namely, \$10,000. Did he offer any sum whatever to make any proposal?

Sir Wilfrid Laurier—We made no offer whatever.

Mr. R. L. Borden—Has my right hon. friend arrived at any conclusion up to the present time as to what he is willing to offer?

Sir Wilfrid Laurier—No.

Mr. R. L. Borden—Would it not be well, then, instead of imputing any blame to the Government of Manitoba or passing any criticism upon the course it has taken, to make up his mind as to the financial terms which he is willing to offer to the Province of Manitoba?

There is no need of any conference. When he has made up his mind and consulted his colleagues and obtained their approval as to the financial terms which he is willing to offer to the Province of Manitoba, all that he has to do is to go to his office and write a letter to the Prime Minister of Manitoba and say to him: These are the terms which the Government of Canada are willing to offer to the Province of Manitoba and to the Parliament of Canada for its approval. That is what we are waiting for in these negotiations at the present moment. The Government of Manitoba has made up its mind as to the boundaries and has accepted the proposal of this Government. It has made up its mind as to the financial terms. It has said: We will take either one thing or the other. We will take either the treatment you have accorded to Saskatchewan and Alberta, or we will take the treatment which has been accorded to Ontario and Quebec. We will take either the one or the other. The right hon. gentleman did not at the first conference say what he would do. He did not at the second conference say what he would do, and up to the present time he has not come to a conclusion as to what he will do, and up to the present he has given no answer whatever to the proposal of Manitoba made to his Government through him more than a year ago. That is the situation. This question has been hanging in the balance for years. Why does not my right hon. friend arrive at a conclusion? The first essential step he must take for the purpose of arriving at a conclusion is to make up his mind as to what he is willing to recommend to this Parliament as fair and reasonable and just treatment to the Province of Manitoba. My right hon. friend has spoken of the giving up of the lands of Alberta or Saskatchewan or Manitoba as if it were some unheard of and terrible thing which would bring about calamity not only to the Provinces in question, but to the Dominion as a whole. What is the position of affairs? There are nine Provinces in Canada today. In six of those Provinces the lands of the Crown are disposed of by the Crown according to the advice of the Provincial ministers and under the authority of the Provincial Parliaments. In three of those Provinces the lands of the Crown are disposed of upon the advice of the officers of His Excellency the Governor-General and upon the laws and by the authority of the laws enacted in this Parliament. They are lands of the Crown in the one case as much as in the other, the only distinction being that in the disposal of those lands the Crown in the three cases I have mentioned acts by the advice of the Government of Canada, the members of the Cabinet of Canada, and in the six other cases the Crown acts by the advice of the Provincial ministers. Is there any reason why the Province of Manitoba should not exercise the same wisdom and the same prudence and the same discretion in disposing of its public lands as the Government of the Province of Ontario or as the Government of the Province of Quebec? My right hon. friend says we are asked to give up those lands. They are lands of the Crown in either the one case or the other, and the only question for consideration is as to the advice by which those lands may be disposed of in the one case or the other. For my part as I have said in this Parliament

...and, I say, and on the public platforms of this country, I see no other way. The public lands of Alberta should not be dealt with by the Provincial Legislature of Alberta. I do not see why that course should not be taken in respect of Saskatchewan, and I see no reason why it should not be followed in respect of Manitoba. I further say that the attitude of the Provincial Government of Manitoba in this matter seems entirely appropriate. I assume the Government will either, then or the other, accord us the same treatment that you have accorded to Alberta or Saskatchewan on the one hand, put us in that class, or accord us the same treatment that you have accorded to the other two Provinces, Ontario and Quebec, and put us in that class, but bring this to a conclusion, and bring it to a conclusion according to either one or the other of those classes.

My right hon. friend has spoken of the antiquity of the arrangement under which the Government of Canada administers the public lands of Manitoba, and Alberta, and Saskatchewan. It is perfectly true that in 1869 under the administration of Sir John A. Macdonald, this arrangement was in the first instance made, but I have no slightest doubt that if Sir John A. Macdonald had been alive and were controlling the destinies of Canada today, within the past 12 or 14 years, the public lands of Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan would have been handed over to the administration of the Provincial Legislatures. Conditions today are not as they were in 1869. My right hon. friend knows we have made some advance and when he speaks of this matter having been settled in 1869, more than 40 years ago, I want him to remember that according to the very precedent which he stated only a little while ago, the financial terms which were settled at Confederation between the Government of Canada and the various Provinces were entirely changed at the instance of his own Government and after a conference with the Provincial Governments. Well, if that arrangement made at the time of Confederation could be altered no longer ago than 1905 or 1906, what is there in the action of a Canadian Government in 1869, that justifies my right hon. friend in regarding that as of the laws of the Medes and Persians one that is ultimately unalterable and final? He alludes to the fact that in the Act of the Imperial Parliament passed three or four years ago, by which that alteration in the subsidies was confirmed it was declared to be final and unalterable. But, he knows equally well that these words are vain and meaningless words. It would be an absolute absurdity for any Parliament to say that an enactment passed by that Parliament is final and unalterable. The same power that makes the enactment can repeal it. The Imperial Parliament tomorrow, if it sees fit, could repeal the enactment which the right hon. gentleman has declared to be final and unalterable. I have assumed that the word attached to any of the statutes is finally passed, but my hon. friend from

Vanier or (Mr. Cowan) reminds me that these words were struck out of the body of the statute, but are in the schedule.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier—They never were introduced into the Bill. Our petition has been added as a schedule to the Bill.

Mr. R. L. Borden—That is what I say—they are not in the body of the statute, but they are in the schedule. As I understand it, the Bill as originally prepared included the words, but I think that Mr. Churchill, in presenting the Bill to the House of Commons, stated that they had been struck out for the very reason I have suggested.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier—The hon. gentleman, (Mr. R. L. Borden) is in error. They were not in the Bill as presented to the House, but, at our request, they were put into the schedule.

Mr. R. L. Borden—My right hon. gentleman (Sir Wilfrid Laurier) has misunderstood me, if he understood me as saying that they were in the Bill as presented to the Imperial House of Commons. I say they were not in the Bill as presented to the House of Commons, but they were in the Bill as presented to the Imperial Government. I understood they were in the draft Bill as presented to the Imperial Government by this Government for enactment by the Imperial Parliament. And my recollection of the debate, as I read it at the time, is that Mr. Churchill, under Secretary of State for the colonies, explained that they had been included in the draft presented to the Imperial Government, but, for the reasons I have alluded to, it was thought they should not be included in the Bill, though, as my right hon. friend (Sir Wilfrid Laurier) says, they were retained in the schedule—that is, in the petition presented by this Parliament for the enactment of this legislation.

I have nothing more to say. I think that the amendment of my hon. friend from Winnipeg (Mr. A. Haggart) points out a just and reasonable course to be pursued by this government and this parliament in dealing with the Province of Manitoba in this respect. I think that the amendment ought to be supported. And, in concluding, I desire to congratulate my hon. friend from Winnipeg, on the remarkably clear and foreful way in which he has presented this matter to the House. I may venture also, I think, to say that his treatment of it was characterize by the utmost fairness and courtesy to the right hon. Prime Minister and to every hon. gentleman who sits upon the Government side.

House divided.

Amendment continued.

**Premier Roblin's Vigorous Reply to the Most Recent Utterances of  
Sir Wilfrid Laurier Sidestepping the Claims of Manitoba  
on the Question of Extending Manitoba's  
Boundaries**

Mr. Roblin said:

I have read the press dispatches from Ottawa concerning the utterances of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, which dispatches were a gross misrepresentation of the position of Manitoba in the question of confederation.

I regret, as I regret all the Provocative and as I regret all that Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Liberal party as the Government of Canada have declared by a formal vote, that Manitoba had no right, so far as they are concerned, have equality either with Alberta and Saskatchewan to the west or with Quebec and Ontario to the east.

I am equally gratified to know that the Conservative party, as led by R. L. Borden, have as emphatically declared that Manitoba is entitled to equality with the other sisters of confederation, and that they will so far as they are able, give Manitoba that status to which she is so justly entitled, and which is being withheld from her at the present time by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Liberal party.

**Issue is Defined**

"The issue is now well defined and the smoke has been blown away. Sir Wilfrid and the Liberal party stand at the threshold of Parliament in a defiant attitude and declare that what the Government and Legislature of this Province has asked for shall never be given.

"It is not the first time that Manitoba has had a crisis in her history. I came into the public life of this country at a time when there was a crisis almost as great as the present, when the Parliament of Canada refused to give to this Province what was clearly her rights, and what was in the interests of the Dominion as a whole.

"In order to overcome the attitude of the Parliament at that time men of all political colors banded themselves together as one man and declared for provincial rights. A similar crisis has arisen, and it is essential, if the men of today are to receive the same credit and praise as did the men who stood in the breach 25 years ago on the disallowance question, that they should band themselves together and fight as one man until we have secured equality for our native or adopted Province, as the case may be.

**Traitors in the Camp**

"The fight will be a bitter and determined one for the reason that we have traitors in our midst. We have men in Manitoba who



by virtue of our location that I need not explain have secured spheres of influence that could do the same thing to the waters of the river as I could. Therefore, my hope is in the hands of men who are not men who believe in justice and equal rights to the Manitobans.

"We are, I believe, at the present time of prosperity here on account of the large number of people that are coming in with their money and capital, and the blessing of our climate. We want to get something out of it, therefore, to be staying our hand in some of our material matters are concerned in order to do an attractive set-up for our country.

### **Calls of Education**

"To illustrate Manitoba needs and demands, in order to keep abreast of the times, that her University should be enlarged and strengthened and placed upon a financial basis that it can compete successfully with any other institution in Canada, if not on the continent. This cannot be done without direct taxation at the present time, but with Manitoba on a basis with the other Provinces, namely, our University question can be settled as soon as those competent to deal with a question of that kind can work out the lines that it should be built upon.

"I look upon this question as dealt with last night as a declaration on the part of Sir Wilfrid to further punish Manitoba, and so far as I am concerned, I will never ask the Legislature of Manitoba to formally declare that the people of Manitoba are not as much entitled to every right from the Parliament of Canada as are the people in the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan on the west or Ontario and Quebec on the east. Nor will the present Legislature, as constituted, ever sanction any such surrender.

### **Manitoba's Choice**

"It will, therefore, be the duty of the electors of this Province to declare whether they want a Prime Minister and Legislature who will humiliate the citizens of this Province, injure Manitoba forever, and destroy the hopes and ambitions of those who believe it should be as great or greater than any of the Western Provinces, by electing men who will do as Sir Wilfrid tells them, who will submit to his dictation and who will be willing also to surrender their own dignity as citizens of a free country, or support men who demand a square deal.

"I repeat that this crisis in the history of this Province is greater than the disallowance one, because the rights contended for then had to come sooner or later, but if a traitor to Manitoba is found who will

letter to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier of Manitoba, in which I presented the facts and asked him to take steps to get the Government to make a declaration in regard to the boundary between the Province of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories.

"To Sir Wilfrid Laurier's answer to the letter just referred to, the matter, I am sorry to say, was not put further, which means we were lost. By a formal order-in-council, dated Jan. 17, 1910, his Government declared that the Province of Manitoba is not to exercise jurisdiction or authority over the area. And this is the position which the Government has since maintained. He made his position very plain for me to understand. Therefore, there is nothing to negotiate in the matter, and he is prepared to withdraw from the position. He has stated in fact, he has stated that the Province very correctly in 1870 was given better of some months ago, in which I stated clearly that Manitoba wanted equality with the other Provinces, and if he was not in a position to give us what we believed were our rights, then to make a counter proposition that he was prepared to carry out.

### Letters Unanswered

"I have said he has not even answered the letter, and this letter. Therefore, I am only set the case set forth in briefest of his suggestion. We have repeatedly gone to Ottawa to meet Sir Wilfrid and other members of his Government in connection with the boundary matter, and after presenting our case, were never able to get anything definite from him.

"The first intimation we had that he had reached any conclusion was the resolution that he submitted to parliament defining the area entirely different to what we asked for, and not agreed to by us until after it had been confirmed by the Parliament at Ottawa.

### Surrendered Territorial Claims

"In order to reach an amicable adjustment we pocketed our humiliation, surrendered rights given to us by the Privy Council and accepted the lesser area in the hope of reaching a satisfactory settlement. We feel therefore that we are justified in asking him to now tell us what he will do in connection with the terms since he has declared that we will not have lands, minerals or equality of treatment, and we still submit either directly to the people or to the Legislative Assembly, in case we are not prepared to accede to his suggested terms. I think that courtesy, to say nothing about the importance of the matter to Manitoba, demands that he should answer my letter in which I asked him what he is prepared to do."

THE INSPIRED GLOBE DISPATCH CONTAINED THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT THAT MANITOBA WAS OFFERED \$10,000 A YEAR BY LAURIER TO ADMINISTER THE TERRITORY PROPOSED TO BE ADDED TO MANITOBA

Special Dispatch to the Globe

Ottawa, March 23. The Manitoba Ministers, Hon. Messrs. Rogers and Campbell, had another interview with Sir Wilfrid Laurier today, relative to the Premier's terms for better than no better in connection with the proposed extension of the provincial boundaries. Sir Wilfrid said the Government could not agree to Manitoba's demand for an extra cash subsidy sufficient to cover the cost of administration. He said that the Government would not agree to the terms of the Manitoba Memorial, which, in view of reference to the ownership of the Crown lands, would not be received. Manitoba, Sir Wilfrid maintained, could not after the lapse of so many years, be considered as being in the same footing as the new provinces just starting in to administer vast territories, with all the incidental expenses of organization, to maintain law and order, build roads, etc. But in lieu of granting Manitoba the ownership of the crown lands in the territory to be annexed to the Province, he said the Government was willing to allow an annual cash subsidy sufficient to cover the cost of administration of the new territory. At present the enforcement of law and order in the portion of Keewatin to be allocated to Manitoba costs only about \$1,500 per year. It is understood the Dominion Government is willing to make an annual grant of \$10,000 or any reasonable amount necessary to cover all the expense to the province in this connection. The Manitoba Ministers are, however, still dissatisfied with the Government's terms and are holding out for the full measure of their demands for an annual cash subsidy as set forth in the memorial presented to the Federal Government last year. They are evidently desirous of keeping their "grievance" for campaign purposes when the Roblin Government next appeals to the electors.

In view of the refusal of Manitoba to accept the terms offered by the Government, it is practically certain that there will be no Bill brought down this session to extend the provincial boundaries.

Hon. Messrs. Rogers and Campbell left tonight for Winnipeg.

FREE PRESS A POOR PROPHET ON THE BOUNDARY QUESTION

Stated in 1906 It Would Be Settled Within a Month—Three and a Half Years Have Elapsed and the Matter Is No Nearer a Solution—Why?

The Winnipeg Free Press of Friday, November 23rd, 1906, contained the following:

### Extension of the Boundary

"The calmness with which the Manitoba public has received Mr. Roblin's boundary manifesto is not, of course, due to any indifference to the question, but it is entirely owing to the public that the matter is on a fair way of adjustment along lines that will meet the just requirements of Manitoba.

"The electors of Manitoba, without a single exception, we believe, expect the Dominion Government, now that the question of boundary extension is up for settlement, to extend this province to Hudsons Bay, giving it an area that will make it the equal in size of the other large provinces. Port Churchill, which is the natural port for Western Canada, must be included in this area. Further, this area must come to us without any constitutional limitations or stipulations whatever.

"If the people of Manitoba thought that these requests, which are entirely reasonable, were to be refused, there would be a ferment throughout the Province. If they remain calm it is because they have confidence that Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues will treat the Province fairly.

"There is no desire to make it a ground of offense that the Government has taken a fortnight to consider the matter, *but there should be no unreasonable delay in reaching a decision. Within a month from the date of the conference, which was held on November 12th, the decision of the Federal authorities should be known. The Manitoba members of Parliament are in session. It is of these press reports and discussion at the earliest available date.*

"A denial of the just demands of Manitoba would be a serious matter politically for the Dominion Government, and putting it upon the lowest grounds, that of political expediency, Sir Wilfrid will not be at advantage of dealing fairly with this Province. But it is not the political side of the matter which will be there—the Premier had so much as the equitable claim of this Province for such enlargement as shall insure her position as an important part of Confederation.

"It will be advantageous to the Federal authorities to treat Manitoba generously, and the transferring to the Province of the public lands in the area to be added to Manitoba would be a statesmanlike act."

### CONCLUDING WORDS OF SPLENDID SPEECH ON THE BOUNDARY QUESTION DELIVERED BY PREMIER ROBLIN IN THE LEGISLATURE ON JANUARY 15th, 1908

"I believe now I have covered the case. I have shown our position from the beginning to the end. I have established that, beginning with the first Parliament down to the last, we have continuously ad-

voated increased boundaries. We have been consistent, we have been at times aggressive, but always sincere and honest. It is a matter that will affect the future of the Province for all time to come. It will materially affect the Dominion as a whole, as well. And therefore it is desirable that the question should now be settled upon principles that are fair and just to all.

"We ask, as I have stated, for nothing that will injure anyone else. We ask that the terms and conditions be the same as apply to Alberta and Saskatchewan. I need not go into this argument. I do not want to use the figures to show how great is their advantage over ours: that may be used by some but I shall not use them. But I think the broad statement of equality with Alberta and Saskatchewan, in view of what we have done as a Province in the way of pioneer work in the western country is justified—that we are justified in asking for that equality.

"I appeal to the House confidently for support of this petition, because on the result of our appeal the future must depend. Ten, twenty, thirty, forty—year, fifty years hence, our actions undoubtedly will be quoted and reviewed. Just as we today are proud to quote the action of those early Manitobans, Messrs. Clarke, Howard and Royal, in which they ask for extended areas as including north to Hudson Bay, so we hope that those coming after us will feel that we are as much in earnest in this matter as were those who have preceded us thirty or thirty five years.

"It is not a question where men can differ and are justified in differing from any division or party, of creed or race. It is a question where all who are desirous of the promoting of Manitoba and the welfare of Canada can together join hands in securing a greater heritage giving a larger scope to the energies of our people, a wider field of usefulness for our citizens, an opportunity to make and weld a stronger link binding the east to the west—in fact, putting a keystone into the arch of Confederation that will be the pride and glory of those who come after us, and that will give an impetus to the patriotic sentiment that pervades Canada today and that will force us on to greater efforts in founding, establishing and contracting a great British commonwealth here on the North American continent."

(loud applause.)

## AN EXHAUSTIVE PRESENTATION OF MANITOBA'S EFFORTS TO SETTLE BOUNDARY QUESTION

Speech by Hon. Robert Rogers in the Manitoba Legislature, 1910,  
Giving History of Negotiations, and Showing How Policy  
of the Liberal Opposition Would Defeat  
Manitoba's Claim

The Opposition stirred up a hornet's nest when they attempted to make political capital out of the boundary question. In the Provincial Legislature on Friday, March 4, 1910, Hon. Robert Rogers showed that the resolution of T. C. Norris, under which the Province would accept the extension of the boundaries as proposed by the Dominion government, but leave the subject of financial terms in abeyance, was in open conflict with the British North America Act.

The proposition was absolutely absurd. If the Opposition suggestions were adopted, instead of facilitating negotiations the boundaries extension would be held up indefinitely and a deadlock would be created. Their attitude was such as to create a suspicion that they were only playing into the hands of the Laurier government to prevent Manitoba from securing its rights.

The Legislature, Mr. Rogers suggested, might be forced to pass a measure this session making it illegal for any member of the Provincial House to be in the employ of the Federal government. They had had too much interference in Manitoba already from Dominion officials. The only thing that would deter him was the faith he had in the electors of the Province.

### COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW.

Mr. Rogers gave a comprehensive and lucid review of the whole question. He traced the history of the negotiations between the two governments and the unsuccessful attempts of Manitoba to secure justice during the past decade. Step by step, year by year, he went thoroughly over the ground, showing how the Province had repeatedly been rebuffed by the Dominion authorities.

Vigorously and eloquently the minister of public works repudiated the insinuation that they had not approached the Dominion government in a spirit of fairness. He pointed out that if they had been endeavoring to make political capital out of the subject and were not sincere in their efforts they had had plenty of opportunity. On the occasion of one conference when they pressed for an extension of the boundaries according to the terms of the resolution passed unanimously

by the Provincial House, they were coolly told by Sir Wilfrid that this was impossible as the boundaries had already been decided upon at a caucus of Western Liberals. This would have been ample excuse for breaking off negotiations, for what right had a handful of Liberal members to dictate to the Province of Manitoba. They had every right to resent this interference. However, they did not do so.

#### AGREED TO PROPOSAL.

Again, at the last conference, when they urged for an extension of the boundaries according to the Provincial resolution—an extension which they are entitled to by both law and equity—they would have had every reason to refuse to accept the limitation proposed by Sir Wilfrid. In their endeavor to come to some agreement and to win Sir Wilfrid no excuse for further postponement they sacrificed the right of the Province and agreed to the extension as proposed.

They said to Sir Wilfrid: "We are willing to have our public domain like Ontario and Quebec." This the premier said was out of the question. Then they said, give us financial equality with Saskatchewan and Alberta. "What more could we have offered?" asked Mr. Rogers. "Could anything have been offered?"

#### FULL RESPONSIBILITY.

Mr. Rogers said: Mr. Speaker, seldom, or perhaps never have I undertaken to ask the time and the attention of the honorable members of this House when I more keenly felt the responsibility which rested upon me than this which I feel at the present moment. (Hear, hear.) It is a responsibility, Mr. Speaker, in that we are again in this Legislature, once more called upon to discuss a question which, to my mind, is by far the most paramount question that has ever been, or probably ever will be, discussed on the floor of this Legislature. Important, Mr. Speaker, in the first place because of the fact that we are making an honest and earnest endeavor for a position of equality, not alone for the present day, not alone for the people of Manitoba today, but we are making an appeal for a position of equality for our children and for generations that are to come after them. (Hear, hear.) And, Mr. Speaker, in that appeal we simply plead for a position of equality with the family of provinces that form the confederation of our Dominion, and in so doing we believe we are undertaking to perform our duty to ourselves, our duty to our country, and our duty to the people that are to come after us. Now, Mr. Speaker, this is no new question before this Legislature. I have been here ten years, and I think almost every year we have had a resolution in respect to this matter.

#### SOME RESOLUTIONS.

I remember one of the first resolutions was moved in 1901 and the second in 1902, but I cannot remember exactly the resolution of

1902, which was moved by the first minister, and was seconded by the then member for Dauphin, Mr. Barrows. In that resolution we laid claim to an extension of our territory, and we laid claim to financial terms and conditions. And, sir, we have been moving resolutions almost without exception every session from that on. I do not know that we had a resolution in 1904, because we had in view a proposed arrangement by which a new province or provinces would likely be formed to the northwest of us, and we felt, and I am sure the people of the Province felt, that that was the time when we should naturally make our appeal for the position for which we are still battling in connection with this matter, and we undertook that in a fair and generous spirit. I want here and now to take exception to the statement of my hon. friend, the leader of the Opposition, the other day, when he undertook to reassure us of not approaching this matter in a fair and businesslike manner. I say that I challenge the leader of the Opposition or any other man living, either in this House or out of it, to put his finger upon one instance where the members of this government, in their official capacity or in any other form, have not been faithful to the trust reposed in them by the people of this Province. (Applause.)

#### FIRST VISIT TO OTTAWA.

The first occasion on which my hon. friend, the attorney-general, and myself went to Ottawa was in 1905. The first words we said when we went into the room of Sir Wilfrid Laurier were: "A fair and just settlement of this question carries with it no political advantage or disadvantage for either political party." The first minister of Canada did us the honor of quoting that statement from his place on the floor of parliament. That is evidence in itself of the spirit of fairness in which we were ready to plead our cause, believing, as we did, it was just and right, and believing, as we did then and as we do now, that we were performing a duty, not for a political party, but a duty to the united province, in respect to the claim we were laying down in regard to our rights. (Applause.) Now, Mr. Speaker, that conference took place, and we were told by the first minister of Canada that in three or four months we would be able to receive a definite answer. My hon. friend, the attorney-general, and myself waited three or four days, and we got no answer, and we addressed a very important letter to the first minister of Canada in this connection. And what did we say then, when everything was fresh in our memory? We wrote a letter from Russell House to Sir Wilfrid.

"Russell House, Ottawa.

"February 23, 1905.

"Sir.—As we had it necessary to leave Ottawa tomorrow, we desire to refer to one letter of Friday, the 18th, respecting Manitoba's claim for an extension of her boundaries westward and northward when you were good enough to suggest that if we remain here for three or four days, you would be then in a position to give us an answer respecting the same. Up to the present time, however, we have



heard nothing from you, excepting your statement in parliament on Tuesday last, when introducing your autonomy bills, which we presume represents your fixed and final decision as to our western boundary.

"In view of Manitoba's strong claims as presented to you in the memorial unanimously passed by our Legislature and supported and supplemented in our interview, we must enter on behalf of the Province our firm protest against your decision in refusing to grant the prayer of our request for the extension of our boundaries westward, and exceedingly regret that apparently local considerations have deprived Manitoba of what she rightfully regards as a most just claim.

"Respecting extension, we most respectfully urge upon you that this should engage your consideration and attention during the present session. We, of course, most emphatically deny the right of Quebec and Ontario having anything to say regarding the extension of our boundaries northward in the Keewatin district to the shores of the Hudson Bay. This district has been so long attached to Manitoba that it is impossible to conceive how Quebec and Ontario, who already have their boundaries north of James Bay, could advance any claim worthy of consideration that would necessitate delay in attaching this territory immediately to our Province. We regard this as exclusively a matter of settlement between your government and Manitoba.

"We sincerely hope that, upon further consideration, you may see your way clear to grant the request we make on behalf of the united Province.

"Yours faithfully,

"R. ROGERS.

"C. H. CAMPBELL."

You will remember at that time we were making a case as best we could for the extension of the boundaries westward in the belief there would only be formed one province instead of two. Now, Mr. Speaker, what was our position? We had a special messenger who took the letter and delivered it at the house of Sir Wilfrid, and, Sir, we heard from the first minister from his place in the House that he did not remember receiving the first letter. He would ask his secretary to look it up, but he could not remember anything about it. The messenger was called and testified to having delivered the letter at the house. The first minister said it did not matter whether it was received or not, it did not add anything to the case we had made in respect to our claim to the territory. He still continued to maintain there should be a conference with representatives of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Ontario to take into consideration the extension of our Province. A conference was subsequently held at which were representatives from Ontario and Saskatchewan and representatives from this Government. We pleaded

our case again, there are precedents, and would then hope that something would be done.

#### TWO YEARS AGO

Now, that was about the year 1907. There was a bill introduced before it was found necessary to get the meeting postponed in 1907 by the first minister of Canada. You will grant, Mr. Speaker, that was moving rather slowly. What followed after that meeting? When the speech from the throne was prepared in 1907 we had a declaration in that speech that a bill would be brought in for the extension of the boundaries of Manitoba, and I had here a copy of the speech from the throne, which tells that "Among other things to be submitted to you is a bill for the extension of the boundaries of Manitoba." That was on the twenty-eight day of November, 1907. Time went on and no bill was introduced, and on the night of January the matter was again brought up on the floor of parliament as a question of privilege on the part of Mr. R. L. Borden. You will find it on pages 936 and 937 of the debates, House of Commons.

#### WHAT HAS CHANGED SINCE

MR. R. L. BORDEN (Carlton, Ont.).—Before he orders for the day are called, I desire to enquire of the government whether any steps have been taken to obtain the consent of the Legislature of the Province of Manitoba to the proposed extension of the boundaries of that Province. The prime minister, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, will remember that a bill to that effect has been introduced. He will recollect, also, no doubt, that under the amendment to the British North America Act the consent of the Province or its Legislature is necessary. Has this proposed extension been recommended to the executive of the Province of Manitoba, and have any steps been taken to obtain the consent of the Legislature of that Province to the proposed extension?

RT. HON. SIR WILFRID LAURIER (prime minister).—I do not believe that the government has to require such steps at this moment to secure the consent of the Legislature of Manitoba. In introducing this legislation, we are fully acquainted with the request made by the Legislature of Manitoba itself to have the boundaries of the Province extended. Of course, when our bill is considered and when the matter has been looked into and decided, which, of course, is the case may be, it will be for the Province of Manitoba to say whether or not it agrees to this legislation.

MR. R. L. BORDEN.—I would like to understand the right honorable gentleman (Sir Wilfrid Laurier). The proposition as I understand it is that the extension of the boundaries is to be provided by act of parliament, and that the Legislature of Manitoba might or withhold its assent as it may be decided?

SIR WILLIAM LAMBERT: I understand the matter in this way: The Legislature of Manitoba has asked to have the boundaries of the Province extended. It has made a very large and sweeping demand. Whether the whole extent of that demand can be granted or not is a matter which may come up for discussion later on. If we agree with the whole of the demand made by the Legislature of Manitoba, I say yes, there will be no question of requiring the consent of that Legislature. But the Province of Ontario has made a strong protest against the granting of the whole demand of Manitoba; and the government has to decide whether it will accept the prayer of the Province of Ontario or that of the Province of Manitoba, or whether it will consider both. The bill will settle that question and it will be for the Province of Manitoba to say whether or not it agrees to that bill.

#### A DISTINCT PLEDGE.

Now that was on January 8, 1908, when we had the distinct pledge of the first minister of Canada that a bill would be introduced. No such bill has ever been introduced to this day. No bill, I say, has been introduced, notwithstanding that pledge, and notwithstanding that promise. Now, Sir, what did happen was that a resolution was introduced. I need not remind you that a resolution is a very different thing to a bill, an entirely different thing. A bill, as you know, if introduced into the parliament of Canada, or any other parliament, means the basing of an Act and a solemn promise of this intention. A resolution only means giving it consideration.

#### SAMPLE OF QUIBBLING.

That is a sample of the quibbling form in which day after day from 1905, when we first made our case, down to the present day, we have been treated with by the government of Ottawa in respect to this matter. That resolution was passed on July 13, 1908, and no further move was taken by the first minister of Canada until February 26, 1909, and he was likely to be cross-questioned for his dilatory action in regard to the treatment being meted out to Manitoba.

We then had the following letter addressed to Mr. Roblin:

OTTAWA, February 26, 1909.

Dear Mr. Roblin:

I have the honor to enclose the draft of a bill for the extension of the boundaries of the Province of Manitoba. This bill is on the line of the resolutions adopted by the House of Commons at its last session. The amount of allowance to be paid to the Province in lieu of lands has been left in blank. According to the aforesaid resolution of the House

of Commons, this amount should be fixed by negotiation between the Dominion government and the government of the Province.

We will be happy to confer with you at any time that may be convenient to yourself and to your government.

Yours respectfully,

Signed

WILFRID LAURIER.

The Hon. R. P. Roblin, Prime Minister's Office, Winnipeg.

#### THE DRAFT BILL.

Now, Mr. Speaker, in comparing that letter with this bill about which we have heard so much, and I want all the members of this House and the people of this country to understand what it is. I have heard it stated up and down the country that the bill was sent here by Sir Wilfrid Laurier to be submitted to the Legislature in order that we should approve of the bill. What are the facts? The bill which was sent here was in blank, and was a bill to be presented to and enacted by the parliament of Canada, and not by this Legislature at all.

(Applause.) That is a sample of the kind of misrepresentation of hon. gentlemen opposite and their friends going up and down the country and making statements that are not correct. I will read the bill:

#### AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR AN INCREASE OF THE LIMITS OF THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

Whereas a petition has been presented to the House of Commons on behalf of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Manitoba, praying amongst other things for an extension of the boundaries of that Province northward and eastward and for an additional subsidy to the Province in lieu of the ownership of the public lands in the territory to be added to the Province by such extension, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of such petition to the extent and in the manner provided in the enactments hereinafter contained; therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:

#### BOUNDARIES OF THE PROVINCE.

1. Upon the Legislature of the Province of Manitoba consenting thereto, the limits of the said Province shall be increased so that the northern boundary of the Province shall be the sixtieth parallel of north latitude; the western boundary shall be the present eastern boundary of the Province of Saskatchewan; the eastern boundary shall be the present eastern boundary of the Province to the northeast corner thereof, thence in a straight line to the most easterly point of Island Lake, and thence in a straight line to the point where the eighty-ninth

meridian of west longitude intersect the shore line of Hudson Bay thence following the said shore line to its intersection with the said parallel.

2. And whereas in accordance with the provisions of the Act establishing the Province of Manitoba the ungranted lands of the Crown in the territory so to be added to the said Province will continue to be administered by the government of Canada for the purposes of Canada and the Province will not have such lands as a source of revenue, it is further enacted that there shall be paid by Canada to the Province an increased allowance by money payment to an amount of

3. This Act shall come into force upon a date to be fixed by proclamation of the Governor-in-Council.

#### THE FAMOUS BILL.

Now, sir, this is the famous bill that has been held up and down the country as the bill that should have been submitted to this Legislature for its assent. That is the bill we are condemned for not having brought before this Legislature. I would like to draw your attention to a statement in that bill as proposed, and I do this for the purpose of showing you the difference between my hon. friends opposite and the Parliament of Canada. It is in the recollection of every hon. gentleman in this House that the hon. leader of the Opposition stood up and said if we ask for our lands we could get them. Was he speaking for himself or the first minister of Canada, because it is important.

MR. NORRIS—I want it distinctly understood I said it was my opinion that it would be given. (Cheers.)

HON. R. ROGERS—We take it as your opinion. I would like to know what the opinion of the leader of the Opposition is worth as compared with the proposed bill prepared by the first minister of Canada to be introduced into parliament when he tells us in the bill "The territory so to be added to the said Province will continue to be administered by the government of Canada for the purposes of Canada and the Province will not have such lands as a source of revenue."

#### AS LIKE AS TWO PEAS.

His opinion set up as against the government of Canada is like the story of his former leader. When before the electors a few years ago Mr. Edward Brown told a story something the same up and down the country. In his election address published in 1907 he said the extension would take place before the close of the present session of parliament. We are having this statement emanate from hon. gentlemen opposite time after time, and it is necessary we should review the facts so that the people of the country will understand the difficulties



to the President of Manitoba and to the Premier of Manitoba, that we did not intend to do so. We were not going to do so in the presence of the President of Manitoba. And so.

#### THE FIRST MEETING.

We discussed the matter of the proposed purchase of the Northwest Territory with Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and he told us that the Government was not prepared for an extension of territory and that it was possible that the Government of this Legislature, however that matter might be decided, would be in a position to have a vote in the House of Commons in favour of the purchase of the Northwest Territory. He told us we had better be ready to discuss the matter and an amendment was made for the purpose of doing so.

We went away and gave the matter the consideration it deserved and when we went back according to appointment a few days later we entered Sir Wilfrid Laurier's room, we were at once asked what business we had arrived at and we gave the answer. Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that if it were going to settle this matter we were going to give the territory as far as we represented the President of Manitoba at all events, if it were going to bring about a final and lasting settlement of this whole question. What more fair position than that would we have adopted?

#### NOTHING IN THE WAY.

We had not let anything stand in our way and when that difficulty had been removed the next question to be discussed was the terms and conditions. It was here, at this very moment when we were discussing or approaching the discussion of the terms and conditions, that Sir Wilfrid Laurier suggested that this territory northwest of Manitoba was not costing the Dominion more than about fifteen hundred dollars a year to maintain at the present time and that he would give us ten thousand dollars a year, which he thought would be a fair basis, a fair arrangement. We treated this suggestion rather lightly at the time. We laughed about it and went on pleading our case for equality and we were told by Sir Wilfrid then that it was impossible for him to consider the question of giving equality with the territory to the west of us, giving us the reasons which he had given the Parliament of Canada from his place in the House.

We pleaded our case as well as we could but notwithstanding, he continued to maintain that it was impossible for him to give us that position which we were claiming. We didn't even then treat this matter very seriously and it was not until next day, or two days after, when we found the Toronto Globe taking this matter up, that we began to think seriously of the position taken by Sir Wilfrid Laurier in respect to this matter.

1



after being told by Sir Wilfrid Laurier that there was no chance to be gained by continuing the discussion of the question, saying we had been told that we could get nothing more from him, although in the House that we were there we had proved him wrong several times in the terms and conditions upon which we could readily compromise in the interests of the extension of our boundaries. We were not told, however, that we were wrong, and I am sure that the Legislature is willing to accept these terms. Mr. Tupper, the leader of the Opposition, suggests that we should take some of the lands and give to the land in front of the lake, are any good, and that if we are getting them, we should be that we have them, we could be them. I am sure that the land we have already settled, if it is not to be put to rest, the leader of the Opposition will at any rate not be so generous that House and the country. But it was impossible to do that these lands.

But we were willing to be fair. We said to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, being in and having passed by the Parliament of Canada a resolution in which you fix the boundaries of Manitoba and Ontario and Quebec. Now, in that resolution you provide that we are not to have our crown lands, and in the same resolution you provide that Ontario is to have her crown lands, and Quebec is to have her crown lands. Perhaps the attorney-general and myself had a little more confidence in the great resources of this northern country than have our friends opposite.

#### WANT EQUAL TERMS.

We said, if you don't want to give equality of treatment in cash with the provinces to the west, then give us equality of treatment under the very resolution under which you are giving an extension of the boundaries of Quebec and Ontario and we will accept this and go home and say we are satisfied, and we will fight it out in the Province in which we live and will say that Sir Wilfrid Laurier dealt fairly with the people of Manitoba. That is what we offered. We were willing to take this risk and come back to this Legislature asking for their endorsement and yet we are accused today and held up as trying to keep this question alive as a political football. I would ask the members of this House and every honest citizen in this country what more it would have been possible for us to offer in behalf of Manitoba. We approached this question in a position of fairness. We were willing to do anything that was reasonable and we have never refused anything that was fair, but we have refused this offer of ten thousand dollars. This is the position we occupy before the people of this country at the present time.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

[illegible]

On 17 June 1870, the first meeting of the first cabinet was held at date of the formation of the new Province of Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, the seat of the Province of Manitoba, and the first meeting was held in the town of Regina, the seat of the Province of Assiniboia, Saskatchewan.

2. *Not a member of the family*

The people of this country, to the surprise of the world, was not so much regarded as a general state of affairs as just the government of Ontario and little notice was being taken of the others. Then again in 1906, when my good friend, Mr. George W. Ross, a place in the pages of the Parliament of Canada, in an able, patriotic and asked a question in regard to the extension of Manitoba's boundaries, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier said in part that the question of the three provinces were not in harmony and therefore it was not the duty of the Dominion of Canada to endeavor to find a solution. This incident seems to gratify the legitimate aspirations of the Province of Manitoba without doing an injustice to the other provinces.

"This," he said, "is a task of some difficulty and of a great deal of importance. It is now engaging the attention of the government, and it is hoped that a solution will be found, and given to the House at an early date, but it is impossible at the present time to specify exactly what date."

## RECEIVED BY CORRESPONDENT.

There is another hope that was held out at that time, but no action has been taken from that day to this. Then, again, we have the letter that I have just quoted from Sir Wilfrid Hamner, who, my friends agree to like to state, in which I believe he will represent the matter in a fair and generous spirit. We wrote him on January 8th last a letter which I have already read in the amendment that I now moved, and one paragraph of that letter said:

"I cannot see why you should hesitate to name such terms in due notice of your parliament. This would only be following the same form as you adopted in the case of the concluding of our agreements. You have our proposition introduced as a resolution of your Legislature. Now, then, if this is not satisfactory to you, let me have your alternative proposition, which I will then present to the same to our Legislature, which meets about the first of February."

Now, that letter is also a payment of bill, and we have not had an answer to it, not even an acknowledgment. Here is another sample of the evidence of how we have been treated, and let our historical friends optimistically say that we are waiting to have a letter of thanks and a plant.

#### CANADIAN'S SILENCE.

I would like to read a newspaper report of a speech made by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, himself, when, after doing this, we might find these very terms and conditions. We have seen nothing of these terms and conditions since 1905, and I am sure that we have no right to get any more. In the course of the statement made by Sir Wilfrid himself in the House on July 13, 1908, he said:

"Therefore we are not satisfied with the proposition, and we sent it to the House, that Manitoba should be a province, and that we leave it to the people to decide what is to be the character of the government, whether or not we should add some lands, which we offered to Saskatchewan and Alberta, and another which at the time I do not think is worth mentioning to us now. The question of the future of the entire territory for our nation, and of the Dominion government and the Manitoba government, I have been in the course of Mr. Laurier in the present time. I have no more to say on this subject. I do not think it would be advisable to lay it before this House. I think it is preferable to leave the matter at issue, so that the negotiators, who have to do with the matter between Manitoba and the Dominion, should not be prejudiced in any way by this question. I might express my regret, however, that we have no means of ascertaining what the Province is in a fair spirit."

#### ONLY ONE OFFER.

That was in 1908, and it has been two years since we have heard anything from Sir Wilfrid Laurier, or since we have received anything from the said Province. And it is the province of a government to make use of this question as a political tool only.

I am sure the House will agree with me in this, and it has been given that we have not pressed the matter cordially, and that we have talked every step of the way, and that the matter should be approached in a fair and reasonable spirit. And it is strange to say that our wish touching the fact that it has been impossible to get a single solitary statement except what I have described from Sir Wilfrid Laurier, yet

no man has had the courage, not even the leader of the Dominion government, to say why we do not get this extension. We have not their confidence, and it is impossible for us to tell.

T. H. JOHNSON. Haven't you told on some occasions why we could not get it?

FOR THE OPPOSITION.

MR. ROGERS. No sir. Because it is not my place to tell. I have pointed out the constitutional limitations placed upon this territory by the government at Ottawa and it was for honorable gentlemen opposite to find out and tell the people of the country, if they dare, what the conditions are and what has caused the delay.

MR. NORRIS. Did the honorable gentleman or any member of the government ever say that the school question was the reason that the boundaries were not extended?

MR. ROGERS. We have, I repeat, the constitutional limitation with respect to the school question established in this territory by the Dominion government as I have already explained to this House on more than one occasion, and I now save my honorable name without standing that.

NORRIS MAKES EXCUSES.

If we have been disappointed with the treatment we received with regard to the extension of our boundaries, I want to say we were even more disappointed in the statement of my honorable friend the leader of the Opposition the other day, because we found for the first time in this Province an individual undertaking to find excuses and find reasons why we shouldn't get our extension. He tells us that if we would accept his resolution it would mean the breaking of a deadlock, but if this Legislature were to accept that resolution it his it would really mean that it would open the door Sir Wilfrid Laurier the means of a continuous deadlock between Manitoba and the government of Canada. I believe that the resolution brought in by the honorable gentleman was framed for that purpose. If you will read that resolution you will see the ridiculous position that it takes. It goes on to say:

"Wherefore, be it resolved, that this Legislature accepts the territory thus described in the resolution of the House of Commons of July 13, 1908, and requests the Dominion parliament to meet such legislation in the current session as may be necessary there to enlarge the boundaries of Manitoba. Such enlargement to be without prejudice to Manitoba's claim for such readjustment of its financial arrangements with the Dominion as shall enable it amply to meet and discharge the obligations and requirements of the enlarged Province."

IN A NUTSHELL.

I must say at any rate for the honorable gentleman across that this resolution of theirs has got them into a very nice trap. They are either in a very nice trap or they have something very serious to answer for to the people of the country. They are willing here in the

House for the first time to go further to find excuses for the government at Ottawa than the government themselves would dare attempt to go. They ask this House to consent to the boundaries as laid down by that resolution and leave the settlement of financial terms to a later date. The government at Ottawa would not itself undertake to move such a suggestion because it knows it would be impossible for such a course to be adopted. Sir Wilfrid Laurier tells us so in the very speech in which he introduces his resolution in the Parliament of Canada that under the British North America Act it would be impossible to have an extension without an agreement as to terms and conditions as would be the case if we were to accept the resolution of my honorable friends opposite.

#### WHAT LAURIER SAID.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, speaking of the extension of the boundaries of the provinces, used these words in the House of Commons:

"This course was contemplated, I may say, by the fathers of confederation, because in the British North America Act of 1871, suggested by this parliament and the government of that day and passed by the British parliament, provision was made not only for the creation of new provinces out of the general Dominion territory, but also for the extension of the provinces now existing. I call the attention of the House to Section 3 of that Act, which reads as follows:

"The parliament of Canada may from time to time, with the consent of the Legislature of any province of the said Dominion, increase, diminish, or otherwise alter the limits of such province, upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed to by the said Legislature."

There is the British North America Act, and under it, it is impossible for us to get our extension, and in getting that extension we are to have considered the terms and conditions, and yet our friends are willing to throw the terms and conditions to the winds, willing to fly in the face of the Imperial parliament in finding excuses. Sir Wilfrid Laurier himself was more generous than that in the resolution which he introduced at that time, and I would like to quote a few words of that resolution, because it would be interesting to my honorable friends to understand something more about this than they seem to understand at present.

#### THE RESOLUTION.

The resolution says:

"And whereas, notwithstanding the extension of territory now described, the ungranted lands of the Crown in the territory so to be added to the said Province will still continue to be administered by the government of Canada for the purposes of the Dominion, and the said Province will not have the public land as a source of revenue.

"It is just and equitable to recognize the increased cost of civil government which such extension of boundary will occasion to the Province, and in view of the promises, to make to the said Province an

increased advantage by money payment, the amount of which should be the subject of negotiation between the government of Canada and the government of Manitoba."

On the invitation of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, we went to Ottawa to plead our case, and the only answer we got was what I have already reported to this House, and that the amount of ten thousand dollars was the only thing we could expect as a money grant. That is the position which our friends opposed and themselves placed. They are not only in a minority standing in the face of the Act of the Imperial Government, but they are flying even in the face of the resolution of the House of Commons of Canada, which deals not only with the extension, but with the terms and conditions as provided by the Imperial Act, upon which this extension was granted.

#### SECOND APOLOGY.

When we have been tried on our trial this question, as I feel sure the majority of us will agree I gather that the leader of the Opposition was speaking for those who sat around him. Then, I said, that understood this question. I hope that one after the other they will give us their reasons and analogies in this House and answer to the members of this country for making an unprecedented distance for having to go to make their appeals by which Manitoba might be forever deprived of her rights in connection with the extension of her boundaries.

It seems to the majority in this House that such an apology does not make. It does not make that among the time has not passed that they should be taken more seriously. The time has arrived when those who make statements made outside of this House, when a warning should be given to the people of this country with regard to a lot of politicians who are in the custody of the government at Ottawa.

We have had enough of interference in the affairs of this Province by the employees of the Dominion Government. The member for La Verendrye told us the other day of a candidate and his brother who were taking away from the Province twenty thousand dollars from the Dominion Government, that were no candidates in election honors in Manitoba. That is the sort of thing we have to fight against and fighting against the sort of Manitoba. I do not want to confuse my warning to those who are outside of this House, because there are others here who are in the same position and they will have to accept the same warning.

#### THIRD POSITION.

The position of Manitoba is a serious one. If we are going to have a general election of this kind, then it becomes the duty of the government and of the people of this Province to protect our rights and interests. At the same time, we must be careful

before the close of this session to ask the Legislature for such amendment to the Election Act of this Province that no individual in Manitoba who is employed and is receiving money from the government of Ottawa could be employed in any election that takes place in this Province. That was the intention, and if I don't introduce such legislation before the close of this Legislature it is only because of the great confidence which I have in the integrity of Mr. Martin, the great confidence I have in the honesty and integrity of these electors, every constituent of this Province, and I believe so much that any constituency which enters into the situation will not want to come down here to prevent Mr. Martin from getting her just rights. If such legislation is not introduced it will only be, I repeat, because of the great confidence we have in the integrity of the electors of Manitoba.

#### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Let me ask, further, the question of the statement made by Mr. Martin that she is not satisfied with the results of the election. We have seen Mr. Martin that is superfluous. We have seen that the electors are not altogether well-organized and still we have seen a great deal of improvement in the election in this Province. When I have seen a great deal of improvement in the House of Commons since January 23, 1907, my first words were words of congratulation to the Free Press—that they had made the statement fairly and honestly, but they could improve the picture that under the government of the day, and at Ottawa this year. Let me quote the statement from the Free Press:

#### EXTENSION OF THE BOUNDARY.

"The eagerness with which the Manitoba people have received Mr. Riddell's boundary estimates is partly, of course, due to any indifference to the question, but it is due to the feeling that the matter is on a fair way of adjustment along lines that will meet the just requirements of Manitoba."

"The electors of Manitoba, with a single exception, we should expect the Dominion government, meet that the question of boundary extension is a proper settlement, and that is the Province of Hudson Bay, giving it an area that will make it the equal in size of the other large provinces, Port Clarence, which is a natural port for Western Canada, must be included in this area. Further, this area must come to us without any constitutional limitations or restrictions whatever."

"If the people of Manitoba thought that the interests, which are entirely reasonable, were to be satisfied they would be a fair going throughout the Province. If they are not satisfied because they have seen that Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues will treat the Province fairly."

"There is no desire to make it a ground of offense that the government has taken a fortnight to consider the matter; but there should be no unreasonable delay in reaching a decision. Within a month from the date of the conference, which was held on November 12, the judgment of the federal authorities should be known. The Manitoba members of parliament now in session will doubtless press for a decision at the earliest possible date."

"A denial of the just demands of Manitoba would be a serious matter politically, for the Dominion government, and putting it upon the lowest grounds, that of political expediency. Sir Wilfrid will note the advantage of dealing fairly with this Province. But it is not the political side of the matter which will influence the premier half so much as the equitable claim of this Province for such enlargement as shall insure her position as an important part of confederation."

"It will be advantageous for the federal authorities to treat Manitoba generously; and the transferring to the Province of the public lands in the area to be added to Manitoba would be a statesmanlike act."

#### WORDS OF CONGRATULATION.

My first words in this House when I presented a similar resolution on that twenty third of January, were words of congratulation that we were unanimous and united in doing battle for our rights, but from that day until the present moment the Free Press has never uttered a word of commendation in respect to this matter. It is a strange coincidence to which I would like to call attention. I hold in my hand the auditor general's report for 1906-7 and what do we find happens to the Free Press at the hands of the government at Ottawa?

In two payments that year, and I leave the House and country to draw their own conclusions, we find that the Free Press received \$36,836.09 from the government at Ottawa. After this explanation of why the Free Press has been silent we must believe that the condition is more serious than we had thought it to be. If that is the manner in which the battle is to be carried on, if the money of the Dominion of Canada is to be used in this lavish manner so that Manitoba may be deprived of her liberties and of justice and right, the time has arrived when there should be an uprising on the part of the people of this Province.

We have pleaded our cause for equality and justice. We will continue to plead that cause. We will plead it even with the hirelings of the Dominion government in the hope they may feel they are doing injustice to their adopted province by trying to serve two masters and are thus betraying that fair province that has received and sheltered them.

We will continue to plead in the hope that the day is not far distant when this Province will succeed in obtaining justice and will be placed upon a footing of equality with the sister provinces that form the confederation of the great Dominion of Canada.



## MR. ROGERS' AMENDMENT.

The following is the amendment to Mr. Norris' resolution, which was moved by Hon. Robert Rogers:

That all the words after "Whereas" in the first line be struck out and the following substituted therefor:—

By an Act of the Parliament of Canada, passed in the year 1881, and under the decision of the judicial committee of the privy council, a large tract or area of territory lying to the east of the present eastern boundary of Manitoba and north of the Albany river, comprising approximately 11,000 square miles, was determined as belonging to, and as a portion of, the Province of Manitoba.

And whereas, in the various conferences held between the federal authorities and representatives of this Province, and in the several memorials presented to the Parliament of Canada regarding the claims of the Province for further extension of boundaries, this position has always been maintained.

And whereas the Parliament of Canada, on the thirteenth day of July, 1908, passed a resolution setting forth the territory which the said Parliament was willing to grant or offer to the Province by way of an extension of boundaries, to wit:

The northern boundary to be the sixtieth parallel of latitude; the western boundary to be the present eastern boundary line of the Province of Saskatchewan to the said sixtieth parallel; the eastern boundary to be the present eastern boundary as far north as the northeast corner of the Province, thence on a straight line to the point where the eighty-ninth meridian of west longitude intersects the shore line of the Hudson's Bay.

And whereas the said resolution and the delimitation of territory therein contained, was determined by the said Parliament of Canada without reference to, or consultation with, this House, or the executive members thereof.

And whereas, at a conference held between the federal authorities and representatives of the Province in the month of March, 1909, respecting all and singular, the premises (a report of which has been duly communicated to this House, and is hereinafter set forth), it was proposed by the said representatives of the Province that the Province would be willing to surrender its right to the territory granted to it in the year 1881, as aforesaid, and accept the territory set forth in the said resolution of the Parliament of Canada of the thirteenth day of July, 1908, hereinbefore set forth, upon satisfactory terms being given to the Province.

And whereas the said report of the representatives of this Province, hereinbefore referred to, is as follows:—

"We, the undersigned, appointed to represent the executive of the Province of Manitoba at the conference with the federal government, report as follows:—



The discussion continued, and we then made the alternative offer of accepting equal treatment with Ontario and Quebec along the line of ownership of lands, timber, ore, etc., in the Territories to be added, and a like ownership of the undisposed of crown lands in Manitoba, that we might have equality of treatment with Ontario and Quebec in this respect, so that if it was more desirable from the Federal point of view to give us equality of position with Ontario and Quebec, we would agree to recommend the same for acceptance to the executive of the Province, and through them to the Legislative Assembly.

The conference then adjourned, to meet again on the 21st of March. Sir Wilfrid and Hon. Sydney Fisher representing the Federal Government. No further progress was made, Sir Wilfrid still refusing to consider the propositions of equality of treatment, either with Saskatchewan and Alberta or Ontario and Quebec, so set out, nor could we obtain from him any further statement as to the financial allowance he would make to the Province on the addition of the territories.

Sir Wilfrid then informed us that he considered there was no object to be gained by further continuing our conference.

(Signed)

R. ROGERS.

COLIN H. CAMPBELL.

And whereas this House has on numerous occasions affirmed the claim that the Province is entitled, in an extension of boundaries, to equal financial consideration and treatment as that accorded to the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta.

And whereas at the said conference held in the month of March, 1909, the said representatives of the Province presented the claim of the Province for such equal treatment, and offered to accept such equality of treatment, and finally offered that they would accept either equality of treatment with the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta to the west, or the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec to the east.

And whereas it appears that the said representatives pressed the federal authorities for such an offer of financial terms that could be laid before this House for acceptance, and that the executive of this Province have since the date of the said conference further pressed and urged for an offer from the federal authorities of such a nature that might be laid before this House for acceptance.

And whereas the Right Honorable Sir Wilfrid Laurier by letter dated December 27, 1909, addressed to the Prime Minister of this Province, said, amongst other things, as follows:

"I have only to add that we are ready to re-open negotiations with the full assurance on our part that we are anxious to meet Manitoba in a fair and generous spirit."

And whereas in reply to said letter the Prime Minister of this Province wrote the Right Honorable Sir Wilfrid Laurier as follows:

Winnipeg, Jan. 8th, 1910

My Dear Sir Wilfrid:

I have yours of December 27th, and am indeed pleased to note your expression of a desire that you are anxious to meet Manitoba in a fair and generous spirit. This being the case there should be no difficulty in arriving at an immediate final settlement.

If you will refer to the resolution of our Legislature which you have in your possession, I cannot help feeling that you yourself will agree that Manitoba is not asking for anything but that which is fair and just; for certainly if we can not think our claim to be such we would not be making it.

In regard to our claim we will be entirely satisfied whether you elect to place us in a position of equality under the terms and conditions that obtain your treatment of the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, to the west, or of Ontario to the east.

I cannot see why you should hesitate to name such terms and conditions by resolution of your Parliament. This would only be following the same form which you adopted in the case of allotting of our boundaries. You have our proposition approved by resolution of our Legislature; now then, if this is not satisfactory to you let us have your alternative proposition when I will at once submit the same to our Legislature which meets about February 1st.

And let me assure you that I will sincerely appreciate your careful consideration of our proposition and with such consideration I am hopeful that you will not suggest any terms that will not mean a position of equality for Manitoba with her sister provinces. Believe me.

My dear Sir Wilfrid,

I am, yours very sincerely,

(SIGNED)

R. P. ROBLIN.

And whereas the delay in settlement of the financial terms is detrimental and injurious to the development of the Province, and further that no good purpose can be served by any further delay; and it is desirable in the best interests of this Province that the said matters should at once be determined and finally settled.

Therefore, be it resolved, that this House assents to and ratifies and confirms the offer made by the representatives of the Province at the conference held with the federal authorities in the month of March last in reference to the aforesaid territory lying immediately east of the Province of Manitoba, hereinbefore set forth, and agrees to accept the territory set forth in the resolution of the Parliament of Canada on the thirteenth day of July, 1908, also hereinbefore set forth, upon satisfactory financial terms being given to the Province by the Federal authorities; and further, that this House is desirous of affirming the position of the right of the Province to equality of treatment either

with the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan to the west, or the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec to the east, and desire to urge upon the Federal authorities that they would, as urged by our delegation, and by the Government of this Province from time to time, immediately announce on either the annual terms which they are willing to concede to the Province on the addition of the adjacent territory to the Province of Manitoba, and further attest its readiness to accept the said territory upon the basis of equality of treatment with either the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta, or Ontario and Quebec. And further that this House cannot see any valid reason why the Federal authorities should not at once issue the "annual" terms which they think fair and generous so that the same might be considered forthwith, and an end put to all further controversy respecting the boundaries.

## Slander Charges Shattered

Slander charges with absolutely nothing to support them, characterized the Opposition's charges at the last session of the Legislature. One of these was brought forward in the closing hours of the session and dealt with an express mailed receipt by Hon. Robert Rogers eight years ago. The photograph of the receipt for that express parcel has been in the hands of the House for several years for all that time. The fact that they themselves had no faith in it and that they did not regard it as having any relation to Mr. Rogers' discharge of his public duties is evident from their failure to make use of it. They set it aside for a rainy day, when in default of public issues they would seek to poison the public mind by slanderous insinuations. The closing hours of the last session seemed opportune to two or three Liberal politicians and in a roundabout manner they brought it before the House. Here again they showed that they had no faith in the document for they first got the story printed in the Regina Leader, the organ of the Scott Government, and from this highly tainted source it was tossed on the House by T. H. Johnson of West Winnipeg. No public man, no public journal in Manitoba had the courage to introduce the subject. That duty was relegated to a petty Regina newspaper, from whose columns it was plucked second hand like scrap-iron in the garbage barrel. It is important to note that T. C. Norris, the Opposition leader, specifically stated on the floor of the House that he made no insinuations. The following statements were made across the floor of the House:

T. C. Norris. I did not make any insinuation before the House at all.

Hon. Robert Rogers. You said an insinuation. You let an implied insinuation that there was something wrong, and I desire to clear it up before the House rises.





**Laurier says he Did Not Offer Manitoba Ten Thousand Dollars a Year to Administer the Territory Proposed to be Added to Manitoba. WHAT is He Prepared to Offer? Why Does He Not Tell Manitoba What He WILL Do?**

The Liberal platform of 1910, stated: "The Liberals of Manitoba believe that a satisfactory adjustment of the land question is essential to the acceptance of the extension of the Dominion as offered by the Prairie Government, provided it is accompanied by the grant to the Province of the lands reserved for agriculture and stock raising in the prairie of the Dominion survey."

Hon. Mr. Rogers, in the Session of the Court of Exchequer, stated that the Provision was ordered to be made by the Directors, they were not to accept of the Company's money, but to give it up as a subsidy.

**The Policy of the Local Grits In Past Three Years on Boundaries Presents Quite a Contrast, and a Series of Inconsistencies**

### 1907 Liberal Platform

That this convention is of the opinion that in order that Mexico may take her rightful place in civilization it is essential that the United States should purchase the territory known as the Rio Grande Valley, and that the United States should purchase the territory known as the Rio Grande Valley, and that the United States should purchase the territory known as the Rio Grande Valley.

### Norris' Resolution in Legislature, 1910.

That the claims of this Province for a permanent adjustment of its financial arrangements with the Dominion Government be considered by a committee of members of the House of Commons, and that the Government be requested to report thereon.

## 1910 Liberal Platform

That the Liberals of Manitoba believe that a satisfactory and instructive education of the boy is by no means the least important consideration in the acceptance of the education of the Indians as provided by the Dominion Government, and that it is recommended by the majority of this Province at the lands meeting, London, February, 1898, and their authorized representatives at the annual convention.



## THE LIBERAL PLATFORM, (Free Press, Feb. 20, 1907)

### *Public Service Revenue*

That whereas the expenditure of the Province in 1907 was more than double that of 1898, this necessitates, in view of the increase in excessive and disproportionate to the revenue of the Province, and leaves that the administration of the province with the least possible burden on the administration of the province and at a great saving to the people.

### *Provincial Lands*

That the policy of selling Crown lands at a low price for private sale is to be condemned as injurious to the public interest, and that land be sold only to actual settlers at reasonable prices, and under conditions insuring settlement and that the proceeds of such sales be disposed of by public competition.

### *Publicity*

We regard a policy of publicity in connection with the Government business transactions as desirable, and demand, as a condition of publication, in the case of *The Manitoba Free Press*, the publication of the details of all such transactions as the sale of public lands, the giving of contracts, the sale of debentures, with such further information as is necessary to inform the taxpayers as to the state and progress of public business.

### *Temperance*

That the Liberal party place on record its cordial sympathy with the temperance movement as a moral reform, and

Plleges itself, if returned to power, rigidly to enforce the provisions of the law with regard to the liquor traffic, and so to amend the present license act as to make the following provisions effective:

The enactment or repeal of local option by-laws upon the majority of the votes cast by the resident electors of cities, towns, villages and rural municipalities;

The restoration of the municipal franchise to married women who have the necessary qualifications;

The appointment of license inspectors and commissioners who are in hearty sympathy with the enforcement of all provisions of the law;

The licenses shall be issued once a year only, upon application filed on or before a fixed time;

On a petition of 25 per cent. of the resident electors, local option must be submitted to municipal council;

The electors of municipalities shall have the power, not only to pass local option by-laws, but also to limit or reduce the number of licenses in the municipality; and that any municipal council must submit the question to a vote on the petition of 25 per cent. of the resident electors.

12. *\_\_\_\_\_*

*Environ. Biol. Fish.* 1999, 54: 111–120

But there is a more serious threat to the theory. In a recent study, Martin and his colleagues have argued that the model is not as simple as it seems. They found that the amount of time people spend on a task is not just a function of the task itself, but also of the person doing it. For example, they found that people who are more motivated or more skilled will spend more time on a task. This suggests that the model is too simple and needs to be revised.

$$H \cong B_1 \oplus B_2 \oplus \cdots \oplus B_r$$

The early history of the railroads in the Western Canada at the early settlement of the Hudson Bay Railway by the Dominion Government, in the construction of this important short line in this week's issue, and in 1899, in the construction of the early transcontinental line, which avoided the long and difficult northern highway by the more direct route.

1. *Introduction*

That agreement, and the present state of industry in Manitoba, this country, is in itself a sufficient basis upon which to warrant the creation of a Department of Agriculture, separate portfolios in agriculture, as in the case of the other Provinces, in order that the various matters connected with agriculture, such as the stock laws, travelling licences, agricultural colleges, grants to farmers, live stock, and cream growers' associations, exhibitors, agricultural education in the schools, and legislation pertaining solely to technical agriculture, such as noxious weeds, etc., may be properly and more efficiently dealt with; and further, that this convention flows with regard to the indifference shown by the present Government to any real work in agriculture, by its indifference towards such great movements as the seed grain, stock and seed fairs.

*Journal of the American Academy of Religion*

That as Maricao is preëminently a farming Province, the encouragement of agriculture in all its branches should be the first duty of the Government, and that its agricultural department should include a commercial intelligence branch.

1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 2680, 26

That inasmuch as the prosperity of the Province depend in a large measure on the existence of good roads the Government should have a definite policy whereby it can cooperate with the municipalities in building a first class system of main, the rough roads.

### Section 1. $I = H$

First, we show that if  $I = H$ , then  $M$  is a  $\mathbb{Z}$ -module. Let  $M$  be a  $\mathbb{Z}$ -module. Then  $M$  is a  $\mathbb{Z}$ -module.  $\square$

### Section 2. $I = H$

First, we show that if  $I = H$ , then  $M$  is a  $\mathbb{Z}$ -module. Let  $M$  be a  $\mathbb{Z}$ -module. Then  $M$  is a  $\mathbb{Z}$ -module.  $\square$

### Section 3. $I = H$

First, we show that if  $I = H$ , then  $M$  is a  $\mathbb{Z}$ -module. Let  $M$  be a  $\mathbb{Z}$ -module. Then  $M$  is a  $\mathbb{Z}$ -module.  $\square$

### Section 4. $I = H$

First, we show that if  $I = H$ , then  $M$  is a  $\mathbb{Z}$ -module. Let  $M$  be a  $\mathbb{Z}$ -module. Then  $M$  is a  $\mathbb{Z}$ -module.  $\square$

### Section 5. $I = H$

First, we show that if  $I = H$ , then  $M$  is a  $\mathbb{Z}$ -module. Let  $M$  be a  $\mathbb{Z}$ -module. Then  $M$  is a  $\mathbb{Z}$ -module.  $\square$

### Section 6. $I = H$

First, we show that if  $I = H$ , then  $M$  is a  $\mathbb{Z}$ -module. Let  $M$  be a  $\mathbb{Z}$ -module. Then  $M$  is a  $\mathbb{Z}$ -module.  $\square$

### Section 7. $I = H$

First, we show that if  $I = H$ , then  $M$  is a  $\mathbb{Z}$ -module. Let  $M$  be a  $\mathbb{Z}$ -module. Then  $M$  is a  $\mathbb{Z}$ -module.  $\square$

### Section 8. $I = H$

First, we show that if  $I = H$ , then  $M$  is a  $\mathbb{Z}$ -module. Let  $M$  be a  $\mathbb{Z}$ -module. Then  $M$  is a  $\mathbb{Z}$ -module.  $\square$

### Section 9. $I = H$

First, we show that if  $I = H$ , then  $M$  is a  $\mathbb{Z}$ -module. Let  $M$  be a  $\mathbb{Z}$ -module. Then  $M$  is a  $\mathbb{Z}$ -module.  $\square$



## LIBERAL PLATFORM, APRIL 5th, 1910—FREE PRESS

"That inasmuch as the prosperity of the Province depends, in large measure, upon the existence of good roads, the Liberal party pledges itself to a definite policy, whereby it can co-operate with the municipalities in building a first-class system of thoroughfares."

"That the Liberal party stands pledged, if returned to power, to make the telephone commission free from all partisan control and responsible to the Legislature; to restore the control of its accounts to the Provincial Auditor and to allow no portion of the receipts to be diverted to current revenue, with a view to giving the Province the very best system of telephones at the lowest possible price."

"That the Liberals of Manitoba in convention assembled, believe that a satisfactory adjustment of the boundary question consists in the acceptance of the boundaries as offered by the Dominion Government, provided it is accompanied by the transfer to this Province of the lands, minerals, timber, fisheries and other natural resources of the added territory."

"That the administration of justice should be impartial and non-political, thereby commanding the respect and confidence of the people in contrast with the persistent and determined prostitution of the machinery of justice to partisan ends which has been the continued practice of the present administration."

"a) That the public lands of Manitoba, instead of being sacrificed in large quantities by private sale, should be conserved, and disposed of in small parcels, either to actual settlers at reasonable prices and under conditions imposing settlement duties, or by public auctions."

"b) That public swamp lands be drained before being sold, and that the government co-operate with the settlers in forming drainage districts and share proportionately with them the expenses in this connection."

"The financial administration of the present Government has been extravagant, improvident and partisan, and has violated the principles of constitutional government. The Liberal party promises, if returned to power, to reduce the cost of administration by \$200,000 without impairing the efficiency of the service."

"That the Liberal party, in convention assembled, adopt the principle of direct legislation through the initiative and the referendum, and pledge itself, if returned to power, to pass legislation giving it full effect."

"That a reasonable proportion of the revenue received from the taxation of railway companies be distributed in some equitable plan of distribution to the municipalities."



at the same time, that the telephone commission has not been able to build a first class system of thoroughfares and hence the Liberal party pledge to build a first class system of thoroughfares and hence the Liberal party pledge to build a first class system of thoroughfares.

The party examine the plank:

### PLANKS

**That inasmuch as the prosperity of the Province depends, in a large measure, upon the existence of good roads, the Liberal party pledges itself to a definite policy, whereby it can co-operate with the Municipalities in building a first class system of thoroughfares.**

This is meaningless. The Roblin Government ever since it has been in office has year in and year out co-operated with the Municipalities in building roads; has appointed a good roads commissioner to instruct and assist Municipalities in the art of road making, and has vigorously pursued a policy of progress in this respect. This plank is merely a hollow promise, not together as a promise to do something a sort of twelfth hour promise to do something in the future which their friends who preceded them—the Greenway Government—neglected doing for twelve long years.

**That the Liberal party stands pledged, if returned to power, to make the telephone commission free from all partisan control and responsible to the Legislature; to restore the control of its accounts to the Provincial Auditor and to allow no portion of the receipts to be diverted to current revenue, with a view to giving the Province the very best system of telephones at the lowest possible price.**

The several statements contained in this plank are contradictory of each other. How, as stated, the telephone commission is to be made non-partisan by restoring the control of the accounts to the Provincial Auditor, an official holding office by the grace of, and dominated by, the government in office, is a circumlocution of the tongue which can be grasped by any one not possessed of supernatural imagination; how the proposal to give the Province the very best system of telephones at the lowest price is to be accomplished by merely placing the proceeds in current revenue, requires considerable more explanation than is set forth; and how the commission would be made free from partisan control when appointed by a partisan government (such as the Grits would be to the core) is another suggestion beyond the realm of natural reasoning or deduction.

**That the Liberals of Manitoba believe that a satisfactory adjustment of the boundary question consists in the acceptance of the extension of the boundaries as offered by the Dominion government, provided it is accompanied by the transfer to the Province of the lands, minerals, timber, fisheries and other natural resources of the added territory.**

This is a most amusing production viewed in the light of events. It is a right about face movement at the command of the Ottawa Government—simply another move in the bunco game. In the Grit platform of 1907 it is stated: "That this convention is of the opinion that in order that Manitoba may take her rightful place in Confederation it is essential that the area of the Province be increased to include that portion of the territory of Keewatin lying between the northern boundary of Manitoba and Hudson's Bay, and that our financial arrangements with Ottawa should be placed on the same basis as those of Alberta and Saskatchewan. A complete somersault has therefore taken place. At every turn in the political arena on the question Tobias Crawford Norris and company are looking out for bigger hoops to jump through. They keep on hoping to fool the people all the time, but as Lincoln said: "You can fool all the people some of the time, some of the people all the time, but you cannot fool all the people all the time." To their shame and discredit every move made by them is designed to assist Sir Wilfrid Laurier in his intention not to accord Manitoba that square and honorable dealing to which it is entitled to. Tobias Crawford Norris and his following are simply clay in the hands of Sir Wilfrid to do his bidding; mere automatons to be put in motion at will. They say "All Hail" to the people of Manitoba, but, like Judas, not a word of it do they mean. This boundary plank is a veritable "shot in the dark" but the local Grit aggregation, every conceivable "shot" must be attempted to prevent the Roblin Government securing justice and fair play for Manitoba.

**That the administration of justice should be impartial and non-political, thereby commanding the respect and confidence of the people in contrast with the persistent and determined prostitution of the machinery of justice to partisan ends which has been the continued practice of the present administration.**

Ye Gods! This plank would almost make a bronze statue weep. Just conjecture the local Grit organization standing aghast and holding up both hands in holy horror at the administration of Justice in this Province—contemplation is wafted away in space. These purists have short memories. They know, but forget, the manifold acts and deeds of corruption saturating the very name of government as administered by their Ottawa masters, and they need not look this far. Do they not recall the disgraceful proceeding of a former attorney-general in the Greenway Government on the eve of a general election resigning his office by sending out most glaring and untruthful statements for the purpose of damaging the opponents of the then government? Pure administration of Justice, forsooth! It is simply nauseating to scent such stuff as this plank is made of.

**That the financial administration of the present Government has been extravagant, improvident and partisan, and has violated the principles of constitutional government. The Liberal party promises, if returned to power, to reduce the cost of administration by \$200,000 without impairing the efficiency of the service**



Knowing the source from which it comes this plank will be taken for what it is worth. When the platform constructors were at work they might just as well have promised that the cost of administration would be reduced by \$500,000. Why not go the whole hog with it about it.

**That the Liberal party adopt the principle of direct legislation through the initiative and referendum, and pledge itself, if returned to power, to pass legislation giving it full effect.**

This is cheap sugar-coated clap-trap, and will deceive no one.

**Voters' Lists prepared only for elections from Municipal Lists supplemented by personal registration.**

This plank is another rickety one. If carried out the effect would be to make the whole municipal machinery of the Province political, a most undesirable thing to do. We have the fairest Election Act in the world. Let us keep it so and not return to the old order of Grit crookedness in preparing the Voters' Lists.

**The establishment of demonstration farms in connection with agriculture.**

Demonstration farms! What do they mean? Demonstration of Grit pow-wows probably would be the result attained. The Siftons, Leech's and the whole "organization" would doubtless take part. The public would pay the piper at no cost to the demonstrators.

**That the public lands be conserved and disposed of to actual settlers, and that the swamp lands be drained before being sold.**

This is ludicrous viewed in the light of how "chief conservator" Sifton has conserved the public lands of the West. Burrows and Adamson will not appreciate this plank a little bit. We can almost see them frown in disapprobation. As to the swamp lands being drained before being sold. They certainly would be drained. The outlet though would end in the trouser pockets of Grit speculators.

And so throughout the platform misfits are evident and the construction of the crudest character. It is designed to deceive and this is its whole purpose. It is not worthy of further dissection.

## CONCLUSION

The Government of Manitoba has been  
in the hands of the Ottawa Government for  
many years.

## GOOD GOVERNMENT

versus

## OTTAWA DOMINATION

and all the radiating iniquities

is the issue

for the

PEOPLE

of

MANITOBA

# FIAT JUSTITIA

# INDEX TO CONTENTS

	P.
Introduction	1
A.	
Assembly of the Roman Catholic Bishops	8-9
Assembly of the Roman Catholic Priests	9
Assault on roads	10-11
Assault on hospitals and asylums	12-13
Assault on the railways	14-16
Assault on the stock market	17
Assault on the B.C. Railway	18
Assault on the Canadian Pacific	19
Assault on the College, its good work	110-111
Assault on the Province	118
B.	
Bonds of Province, good prices obtained for	20
Bonds maturing 1910 will be promptly met	21-23
Budget speech, Provincial Treasurer, 1910, selections from	30
Bonds of Province, Provincial Treasurer on	30
Bonds of Province converted into stock	31
Boundaries of Province, remarks by Prov. Treasurer	31
Business-like methods of Government	31-32
Brown, E., former Grit leader, a poor prophet	41-45
"    "    "    a quitter	51-52
"    "    "    Portage la Prairie sale	51-52
Burrows' timber berth deals	95
Boundaries	
Determined hostility of Dominion Government	118
Report of delegates to Ottawa in 1909	148, 149, 150
Correspondence between Premier Roblin and Sir Wilfrid Laurier	151-162
Norris resolution, 1910	162-163
Mr. Rogers' amendment	163-168
Mr. J. Brown's amendment	168

[illegible]

## 4

[illegible]

## 13.

Department of Government's water treatment at Manitoba	32
Department of Government's water treatment at Manitoba	70-78
Department of Government's legislative reform	84-86
Drainage districts, past and present	87, 88, 89

## 15

Expenditures on Education, 1909 .....	13, 14, 15, 16
Estimated revenue, 1910 .....	16, 17
Expenditures on public buildings .....	18
Expenditures, 1909, less than estimated .....	21
Expense specialists in Maryland .....	37
Relief from Aid in 1909 .....	49-50



	PAGE.
J.	
Juvenile Courts.....	68
What Hon. T. M. Daly says as to .....	69
Johnson, T. H.—Transcontinental charges .....	91, 92, 93, 94
Boundary amendment, 1910 .....	168

## L.

Legislation by Roblin Government .....	8-9
Lands of Province appropriated by Dominion .....	36
Laurier-Greenway /Government school settlement ....	62-63
Live Stock industry .....	78-79
Public Abattoir Bill .....	79
Abattoir commission .....	80
Leech R. E. A., Thin Red Line artist .....	89-90
His salary and expenses .....	90-91
Lands, H. B. Ry. land grant .....	23, 104-109
Provincial, administration of .....	110-111
Swamp lands, Mr. Rogers on .....	111-112
Saskatchewan land deal .....	113
Swamp lands, how Manitoba is tricked.....	118-121
Swamp lands, 1910 resolution of Legislature ....	122
Leech, R. E. A., how the artist is rewarded .....	142
Laurier—Correspondence on boundaries with Premier	
Roblin .....	151-162
1910 speech on boundaries .....	171-180

## M.

Man. & N. W. R. bonds and land grant .....	23
Municipalities, grants to .....	25
Municipalities, all legitimate requests granted .....	27
Montague explanation re Rogers and Roblin .....	34, 35, 36
Memorial to Dominion Government re school lands....	58-59
Manitoba, unfair treatment of, by Dominion Gov't...	32, 70-78

## N.

Norris' connection with School lands sales .....	54, 55, 56
Neglected children, policy as to .....	68
Norris paid official of Dominion Government .....	83
Amendment to Elevator Bill .....	130-131
Boundary, 1910 resolution .....	162-163

P.	PAGE.
Platform, Conservative, 1899 .....	5-6
Liberal, 1907 .....	219-222
Liberal, 1910 .....	223-224
Liberal, 1910, what it is .....	224-227
Public buildings, expenditure on .....	18
Provincial Treasurer on financial position of Province .....	19-20
Provincial Secretary's dept., large increase in revenue ..	26
Provincial Treasurer says finances buoyant .....	30
Province, unfair treatment by Dominion .....	32-33
Provincial Treasurer, remarks as to subsidy .....	33
Platform, Grit, 1910, railway plank omitted .....	45-46
Provincial lands, administration of .....	110
Standing of accounts at end of 1909 .....	110-111
Platform on boundaries, three distinct policies .....	218
 R.	
Retrospect and parallel .....	6, 7, 8
Revenue of Province, 1909 .....	12-13
Revenue, 1910, estimated .....	16-17
Revenues buoyant .....	20-21
Revenue, how it has gone up .....	26
Revenue from corporation and railway taxation .....	30-31
Railways, revenue from taxation of .....	32
Rogers, Hon. R., calumnies against refuted .....	34, 35, 36
Railway policy of Government, a vigorous one .....	40
Railways, Greenway expenditure with no benefits .....	41
What Greenway's policy is costing .....	41
Control of rates .....	42
Over 1,600 miles constructed .....	42-43
Difference in two policies .....	43-44
Grain rates reduced .....	44
C. P. R. forced to meet reduction .....	44
What it means to Province .....	44
Railway plank left out of 1910 Grit platform .....	45
Railways, policy of guaranteeing bonds endorsed .....	46
Railways, a retrospect .....	46
Not taxed under Greenway .....	47
Taxed by Roblin Government .....	47
No secret railway deals .....	47
Guaranteeing of bonds, a remote liability .....	48
Rogers, Hon. R.—Remarks on H. B. Ry. land grant ..	106-109
Boundary amendment, 1910 .....	163-168
1910 speech on boundaries .....	192-215
Slanders against, refuted .....	215-217

S.	PAGE.
Surplus of assets over Liabilities .....	9
Surplus, 1909, how arrived at .....	21-22
South Western Railway bonds .....	22-23
Surplus of Government for ten years .....	25
Schools, grants to .....	25
Striking example of businesslike methods .....	26
Surpluses—A remarkable showing .....	29
How Grits make disappear .....	29-30
Subsidy of Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan.....	32
Subsidy, how Manitoba suffers .....	33
School books supplied at low cost .....	34
In Saskatchewan .....	34
Secret railway deals, Greenway Government .....	47
School lands, unjust retention of, by Dominion.....	52-53
Norris' and Walton's connection with .....	54
Frauds perpetrated in sales .....	54, 55, 56
Interest on, reduced .....	57
Memorial to Dominion Government .....	58-59
Saskatchewan land deal by Dominion Government....	113-118
Swamp lands—How Manitoba is treated .....	118-121
1910 resolution of Legislature .....	122

## T.

Telephone expenditure increased .....	20
Taxation of corporations ..	27
Telephone rates cheaper .....	31
Trans-continental land deal in St. Boniface .....	96, 97, 98
Technical education, another forward step .....	103-104
Telephone System, endorsement of .....	134-135
Province saved a million .....	136
Grit croakings ceased .....	136
Stunning blow to critics .....	136
Pay stations to be installed .....	136-137
Interchange of business .....	137
Advantages of system .....	137
Telephone directory improved .....	137
Statement showing development .....	139
Statement showing surplus .....	140
Commissioner Patterson on price paid for Bell system; says price reasonable .....	140-141
Reductions in rentals .....	141
Tribune, Winnipeg, allusion to indecent attack on Mr. Roblin by Free Press .....	143-144



W.	PAGE.
Walton's connection with school lands sales .....	54, 55, 56
Well boring machines for farmers .....	69
Workmen's Compensation .....	80
What Commissioners recommended .....	80, 81, 82
Walton, paid employee of Dominion Government ....	82

---